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NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1990

ANNUAL REPORT - AG STATISTICS

On the cover ..... The photograph of the dairy farm on the cover was provided by the Atlantic Dairy Cooperative.

Photographs ..... Photographs from the New Jersey Agricultural Society's 1989 Farm Photo Contest highlight many of the pages of this publication. Many thanks to the photographers and the Agricultural Society.

Text ..... Printed on recycled paper.

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics are a cooperative effort between the N.J. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Charles Caudill, NASS Administrator
Donald M. Bay, NASS Deputy Administrator for Operations
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARTHUR R. BROWN, JR., SECRETARY
CN 330
TRENTON 08625

To the Honorable Jim Florio, Governor and
Members of the New Jersey Legislature:

Agriculture faced significant challenges and successes during fiscal year 1990, as this Department of Agriculture 1990 Annual Report and Agricultural Statistics proves. With your support the department continued to meet the needs of the people in the Garden State. Because of agriculture's broad reach, virtually all the state's citizens are touched in some way by department activities.

During the year the agriculture industry faced many challenges, in areas such as crop disasters, marketing farm products, funding for farmland preservation and more. Through diligence, determination and dedication, the department met the challenges and worked to enhance the agricultural industry.

The agriculture and food complex generates $15 billion to the state's economy and enhances the quality of life enjoyed by New Jerseyans. The Department of Agriculture stands committed to helping the Garden State retain those important advantages.

Sincerely,

Art Brown

Art Brown

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture is New Jersey's highest official agricultural body and is responsible for establishing policies for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As part of that role, the eight-member board approves rules and regulations, establishes program priorities, and approves budget requests.

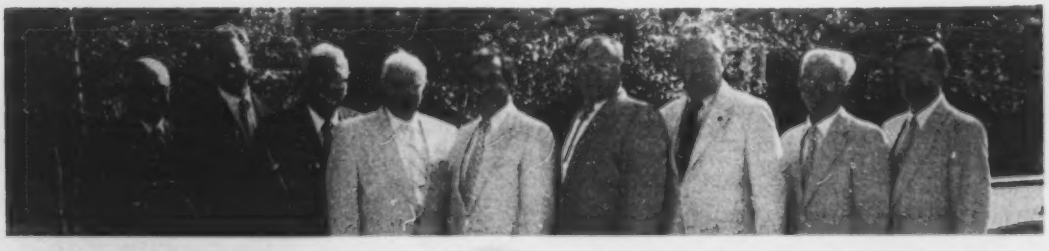
The policies set by this board affect the state's agricultural community and, therefore, the legislature mandates that the members of the board must be people who are involved in producing farm crops or livestock products. In carrying out its responsibilities during the year, the board held special public meetings and participated in other farm and agriculture-related activities to become fully aware of the issues facing agriculture.

William H. Pettit, Sr., a Juliustown, Burlington County dairyman was elected president and Richard H. Lee, a Hightstown, Mercer County poultryman was elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture in July, 1989.

Two new board members, Charles L. Lain and Earl F. Ervey were sworn in prior at the April 1990 meeting due to the delay in Senate confirmation of their nominations. Herman Panacek and Veronica Polen who were scheduled to go off the board continued to serve until the new members were sworn-in.

All board members are elected at the State Agricultural Convention, nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the New Jersey Senate.

Members of the 1989-90 State Board of Agriculture were:
William H. Pettit, Sr., President
Richard H. Lee, Vice President
Edward A. Wuillermin, Sr.
Robert A. Tucker
Edward A. Kielblock, Jr.
Preston R. Ware
Charles L. Lain
Earl F. Ervey



The 1989-90 State Board of Agriculture set policies to guide the Department of Agriculture as it faced a variety of issues. Agriculture Secretary Art Brown (center) joined State Board members (left to right) Charles Lain, Edward Kielblock, Jr., Edward Wuillermin, Sr., William Pettit, Sr., Richard Lee, Robert Tucker, Preston Ware, and Earl Ervey.

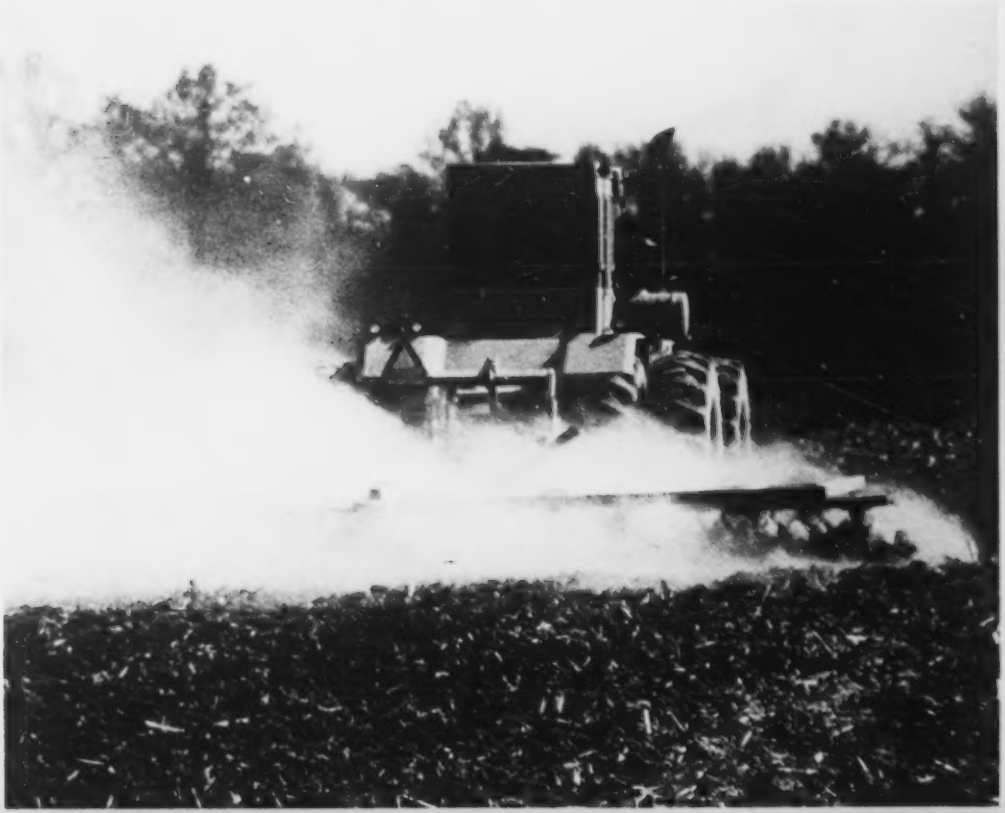
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Arthur Brown, Secretary of Agriculture
Samuel Garrison, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
Sharon Ainsworth, Associate Secretary of Agriculture

The agriculture industry not only provides food and fiber for the state's citizens but affords them economic, environmental and consumer protection benefits as well.

The department's mission is to work so the agriculture industry maintains its prominent role in the state's economy. To do so, the Department of Agriculture provides programs and services which support efficient production and effective marketing of farm products, conservation of natural resources and assurance of quality agriculture products.

The department's actions are guided by the State Board of Agriculture and the Governor, through the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary carries out their policy and planning decisions and formulates agricultural programs and projects to generate growth and vitality in the farm industry.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture stood out as a year in which the challenges were many and solutions were not easy. It was a year of record-breaking difficulties - yet at the same time of record-making achievements.

The year required a higher level of dedication, drive and determination. It was a year when our solutions – as we met the challenges and opportunities – made a bold mark on this proud agricultural industry of ours.

The fiscal year – from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990 – was marked by unparalleled participation in the state's farmland preservation program, with a 150 percent leap in land preserved in one year alone.

National agricultural leaders applauded New Jersey agriculture's strength and diversity during the year when the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture served as president to the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. Art Brown was later reaffirmed as Secretary of Agriculture to lead the department under Governor Jim Florio.

The department secured federal disaster relief as New Jersey's farms faced a second year of widely ruined crops due to excess moisture in 1989 and again in the spring of 1990 with frost-damaged fruit crops.

Jersey Fresh and the department's marketing efforts were boosted when blueberries went to school under the school lunch program and Sweden got a taste of Jersey Fresh corn as one part of a renewed export market focus.

The newly-established blueberry promotional council began individual research and promotion activities and of great honor to New Jersey, the National Horse Show, which was held for 106 years at Madison Square Garden, moved to the Meadowlands Arena in New Jersey.

Yet at the same time, the Department of Agriculture began the fiscal year with a 17 percent budget reduction and ended the fiscal year facing an additional 22 percent cut in the next fiscal year. The year began with hiring freezes and program cutbacks and ended facing employee layoffs and program eliminations.

Times were not easy, yet as state government faced a slowing economy, so too did the Department of Agriculture need to adapt to lesser revenues. We tightened our belt. We made hard choices.

At the same time the agricultural community faced the continuing progress of the State Planning Commission which finished the comparison phase and moved into the resolution phase of Cross Acceptance. As before, the Department of Agriculture, farm organizations and farmers around the state continued to stress the issue of land equity and economic survivability to the commission as it continued to develop a growth management plan for the state. As the year ended the State Planning Commission evidenced a new appreciation for agriculture's concerns and took steps to work with the farm community in addressing those concerns.

Farmland Preservation broke all records when in one year's time the program leaped from 4,000 acres permanently protected to more than 10,000 acres – a long sought after goal. Public support as evidenced by overwhelming passage of the Open Space Preservation Bond Act remained high.

Food safety continued to take center stage nationally as efforts to ensure continued consumer confidence in the nation's food supply advanced. Joined by other states, New Jersey called for a National Council on Food Safety made up of representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. By year's end the commission was formed and on its way to set out a strategy to address the issue.

Here in New Jersey the department initiated a Food Safety Task Force made up of the New Jersey Food Council, Rutgers' Cook College and the Cooperative Extension Service, the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Farm Bureau to develop a network for providing consumers with information on food safety through the use of joint resources.

Agriculture made significant strides in the regulatory environment of the state as the organic matter of many processing by-products were recognized and permits made for the products to be recycled rather than placed in landfills.

A leaf-mulching hotline succeeded in connecting municipalities who had leaves to dispose of with farmers who could mulch them. In other recycling matters, the department continued to work with others on the sludge disposal crisis facing the state. A March, 1991 ban on dumping sludge in the ocean is focusing attention on the safe use of sludge on land.

The department took aggressive measures to protect animal and plant health during the year with its work on issues such as salmonella, equine feed poisoning and varroa and tracheal mite infections in bees. These and many more activities take place on a daily basis in an effort to assure agriculture's ability to survive in an urban environment and assure consumers of high quality agricultural products.

The farm community pulled together throughout the year -- with the true community spirit for which it is known -- to generate the movingly beautiful Farmland Preservation quilts. This outpouring of support from both rural and urban citizens left no doubt as to the significance of agriculture to the public. The New Jersey Museum of Agriculture, which opened during the year, have permanently displayed the six quilts.

The Office of the Secretary oversees all department planning and management functions and handles requests for information from the press, legislators and the public.

The office works with a variety of local groups to educate the public about the importance of agriculture. Through press releases, farm tours for legislators and teachers, and resource materials, the office seeks to heighten awareness of agriculture and its benefits. These activities are carried out

through Public Information, Agricultural Development and Legislative Affairs programs.

Legislative Activities

Departmental coordination with the Governor's office on legislative issues as well as the review of legislation accelerated as the issues facing New Jersey agriculture have become more complex. Farmland preservation, land use management and economic viability continue to be the dominant issues being addressed.

Voters were given the opportunity to provide additional funding for farmland and open space preservation with the passage of A-3540/S-3637 (Chapter 183, 1989). Their overwhelming support will provide an influx of $50 million in bonds for purchasing easements to permanently deed restrict farmland and for the outright acquisition of farmland for deed restricted resale and for soil and water conservation projects. Another $20 million will be available for establishing transfer of development rights banks.

The Farmland Preservation Program was made more flexible by Chapter 310, 1989 (S-3420/A-3680). This law allows farmers to apply for the easement purchase program without first deed restricting their land for eight years. A twenty year limited term easement program was also added to complement the existing permanent deed restriction program. These changes provide new opportunities for expansion of the Farmland Preservation Program.

In response to concerns of the general public and farmers regarding the potential impact of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan, Chapter 332, 1989 (A-3799/S-3171) was signed into law. This legislation requires an economic assessment of the State Plan, including the impact on property values, including farmland as well as changes to the agricultural industry and the costs of preserving farmland.

Farmers, municipalities and the general public benefited from enactment of Chapter 151, 1989 (A-3050/S-2883). This law streamlined the permit process to allow farmers to accept leaves from municipalities and citizens for mulching and composting. This organic matter enhances the farmer's soil while providing a less expensive and recyclable method of leaf disposal for New Jersey communities.

Energy conservation on farms was enhanced by Chapter 139 (A-3628/S-2706). Three million dollars from the Petroleum Overcharge Reimbursement Fund was earmarked for energy conservation improvements on farms. This fund was established by settlements reached between the petroleum industry and the federal government. Farmers had previously qualified for $1.15 million in grant funds under this program.

The legislature and the general public continue to demonstrate concern for the continued economic viability of the agricultural industry and preservation of our farmland base.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

John J. Gallagher, Jr., Director

The Division of Administration provides a wide array of services to department programs and employees benefits services, management and information processing systems and other general administrative activities.

1990 proved to be a year of adapting department programs and services to reduced budget levels.

Human Resources

The Personnel Section continued to maintain essential programs for the achievement of the department's personnel objectives. These included classification, compensation, salary programs and benefits administration, employee relations and contract administration and personnel policy and procedures development.

As of June 10, 1990, the department employed 365 people including full-time, part-time, and temporary employment services. This represented an eight percent staffing reduction from the 396 persons employed by the department during the previous year. Special attention was given to salary account monitoring and staffing analysis due to an extremely tight state fiscal situation.

Training in Aids in the Workplace was provided to all employees. Other orientation programs including layoff procedures and job placement assistance were made available to all interested employees.

Fiscal Services

The division's fiscal section continued to provide accounting, purchasing and budgeting assistance to the department's nine divisions during a year which saw state fund appropriations drop 17 percent from a 1989 level of $11,522,000.

Department fiscal activity had to be downsized not only in response to initial budget reductions but also to mid-year spending controls which reduced the availability of the department's state funds by an additional 10 percent.

Management Services

The Bureau of Management Services has some 13 areas of responsibility, ranging from emergency plans, major facilities projects, and forms design, through departmental policies and procedures, information processing, and organization and systems analysis to training coordination. In what has become its major role, Management Services has been responsible for the vendor contracts,

purchasing and installation of all information processing hardware and software, performs evaluation of new products, and maintains an information processing inventory.

With the addition of 14 microcomputers in FY 1990, the department has more than 100 information processing workstations installed, and the bureau provides daily technical and administrative support for all installations.

During FY 1990, the Word Processing Center was converted from the old stand-alone text editing system to the department office automation system, which will result in a savings of $23,000 in FY 1991. The Center continued to provide a high quality responsive service to the department with production for FY 1990 exceeding 400,000 lines.

In the area of training, three supervisors completed the first part of the Certified Public Manager Program, and three completed the second part, receiving the Certified Public Manager title.

Due to the department hiring freeze, the bureau operated with only six of its 13 positions filled during the past year. Over the past five years, the Bureau of Management Services has played a leadership role in the growth of the use of office automation technology to improve the efficiency of department program and central services. It will continue to provide responsive support to department programs in all areas of responsibility.

Administrative Services

A variety of essential internal services were provided during the year. Just a few of those services included mail and messenger services; in-house duplication and printing, office supply, receiving and delivery services; central motor pool, and facility repair coordination and safety program.

Source of Funds	Amount Appropriated
General State Funds	$ 9,563,000
Revolving State Funds (Commodity Distribution)	1,815,000
Federal Funds	2,551,000
Promotion Tax & Racing Commission Funds (Equine & Commodity Councils)	11,150,000
Capital Construction Funds	283,000
Miscellaneous Funds (Other Dedicated)	1,213,000
TOTAL	$26,575,000

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Dr. Sidney R. Nusbaum, Director

The events of 1989 confirmed the benefits of the division's philosophy and programs begun five years ago. The traditional role of state veterinary medicine, which was implementing state-federal disease control, ongoing import-export monitoring efforts and routine, narrowly constructed laboratory activities, no longer satisfied the rapidly changing needs of animal and human health.

In an effort to be responsive to the newly-emerging needs of gross and subclinical chemical contamination, threatening problems of disease-carrying foods of animal origin, the introduction of new diseases by exotic animals and to fill a communications gap between veterinarians, farmers, and public health workers, a new stance was adopted.

Animal Health Food Issues

Early in July a tragic case of animal food poisoning resulted in the death or destruction of over 101 horses on several farms. Although the losses were great, it was possible to limit them through the construction of an emergency management plan which assisted veterinarians in providing diagnostic and treatment information, secured the assistance of private and university laboratories to perform special testing, coordinated the efforts of federal and industry agents and provided an orderly flow of information to the media and animal owners.

Just days after the equine poisoning event was controlled the division was notified of an explosive life threatening outbreak of human salmonella infection in Long Island. The disease was thought to have started as a result of the consumption of eggs from a New Jersey farm, although improper food handling was determined to be the primary cause. The severity of the disease and the damaging potential for the poultry industry demanded an immediate response. The investigation of the chicken farm was the largest effort of this disease undertaken in this country up to that time. It required the rapid training of personnel, expansion of laboratory facilities and integrating the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug

Administration and industry. In all, over seven-tenths of a person year was involved in this single effort. The problem was located, resolved and the farm was returned to full production and marketing. Additional cases of salmonella from eggs and less destructive food poisoning cases were experienced later in the year.

Additional concerns for food quality and safety loomed large as the division took part in a national food safety meeting. The need was highlighted for government and industry to identify the difference between perceptions and real problems associated with safe, wholesome food. The division itself began a program under a federal agriculture grant to perform epidemiology and corrective actions in cases where it was revealed that drug residues were found in slaughtered animals.

Emerging Animal Disease Problems

The need for a rapid, flexible response mechanism was illustrated by a destructive outbreak of infection in a herd of 3,000 swine. Ten percent of the animals had died in a few days when a call for assistance was received.

Field and laboratory investigations proved that it was a particularly vicious bacterial disease which could be prevented by vaccination.

Concern for foreign animal disease infections from other countries has always been a major area of activity for the state. The significance of these may be illustrated by a 1989 case in which a dealer in rare pet birds was arrested after having illegally imported and sold throughout the northeast hundreds of pet birds. At this time he is awaiting federal trial with bail set at over one million dollars.

Rabies and lyme disease, two important diseases of man and animals, mandated a large share of the division's activities during the year. The Department of Agriculture holds responsibility for the management and investigation of rabies in domestic farm animals. In the area of lyme disease, the division's laboratory conducted extensive research to develop confident tests to study the disease in the dog and the horse and division's activities were recognized by being asked to chair the second annual meeting on lyme disease at the New Jersey College of Medicine. Of these new areas being explored, the need to maintain vigilance against established diseases was clearly shown by outbreaks of equine infectious anemia, encephalitis and apparent introduction of bovine brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis. The investigation of the latter two fortunately showed that they had not occurred.

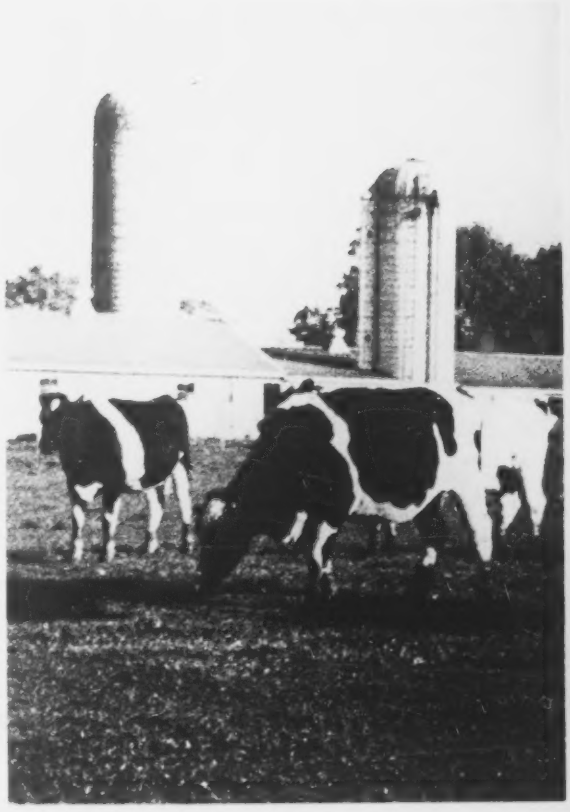
During the 1989 calendar year the animal health laboratory conducted over 120,000 tests on 28,000 specimens. Over the years there has been a decrease in the number of routine serologic tests, while a great increase in microscopic pathology, virology and bacteriology.

DIVISION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Woodson W. Moffett, Jr., Director

Fiscal year 1990 was filled with challenges for the Division of Dairy Industry but the division continued to provide valuable service to the dairy industry and consumers.

A reduced budget forced the division to discontinue enforcement of the butterfat testing law and the popular butterfat testing program. Other activity on behalf of dairy farmers and consumers was continued at reduced levels.



Milk Supply and Demand

Nationally strong demand for cheese and dry milk coupled with reduced milk production by farmers pushed milk prices to record levels during the first seven months of the year but prices fell sharply during the spring of 1990. By the end of the fiscal year there was some recovery. Nevertheless FY 1990 saw the largest price swings in history.

In the Northeast, milk production was down sharply and in order to obtain an adequate supply of milk to meet fluid milk needs the administrator of the joint federal-state order, covering northern New Jersey, implemented the "call" provision of the order. Under the "call", manufacturers were required to ship 25% of their milk to fluid milk plants during September 1989. This too was a record for the market. This requirement was reduced during later months but supply was tight throughout the year.

New Jersey's 327 dairy farmers marketed 331 million pounds of milk during FY 1990 - a decrease of 6.5% from the prior year but

income from the sale of milk was up 0.75% to $48.9 million. The increase in income reflects the record high prices under the orders and premiums negotiated by cooperative associations. Eighteen dairy farmers went out of business during the year.

The increase in prices to dairy farmers was reflected in sharply higher prices to consumers but the lower prices in the Spring of 1990 were not fully reflected in out of store prices.

During the FY 1990 New Jersey consumers spent an estimated $433 million to purchase 1.7 billion pounds of fluid milk (excluding cream, eggnog and yogurt). The expenditures were up 4.1% from the prior year. Total milk purchases, including cream, eggnog and yogurt amounted to almost 1.9 billion pounds of product.

Marketing Services

As noted above, butterfat testing services were discontinued during FY 1990 but all dealers buying directly from farmers were bonded. The division also continued to provide support to the Garden State Milk Council for its Dairy of Distinction program.

To maintain the stable market which enables New Jersey consumers to enjoy the benefits of New Jersey's milk control program, division staff issued 10,673 licenses to stores and dealers and conducted 3,397 investigations and surveys. Under a cross-utilization program with the Regulatory Services Division of Agriculture, the Division of Dairy Industry participated by writing 118 violations of the egg marketing law for FY 1990. License fees and penalties collected during the year totaled $410,540.

Litigations and Regulations

A major part of the energy and resources of the division was consumed by the litigation involving New York State and Beyer Farms, a New York milk dealer.

The federal court cases involved challenges to the division's regulations prohibiting sales of milk below total average cost and requiring notice and payment for milk purchases before changing milk suppliers.

In order to bring an end to the litigation, the division agreed to a settlement which prohibited sales of milk below average variable cost (a somewhat lower level) and reducing the notice period. To avoid a lapse in the regulation, emergency regulations were adopted to bridge the gap between the repeal of the old regulations and the adoption of permanent regulations embodying the terms of the settlement. The permanent rules were effective June 22, 1990 and based upon experience under the emergency regulations they are expected to be effective in providing a continued stable milk market.

During June, attorneys for a small deli in North Jersey filed an appeal of the regulations with the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. The division expects that the regulations will be upheld.

DIVISION OF MARKETS

John J. Repko, Director

Keeping and expanding New Jersey farm products in marketing channels throughout the region remained a priority for the Jersey Fresh farm product advertising campaign and other marketing efforts such as export assistance, commodity council promotions, market news information and fairs and show participation.

Further the division promoted the state's equine industry and coordinated the distribution of federally-donated food for New Jersey's needy citizens, schools, and other institutional settings.

Jersey Fresh

Despite a 35% budget reduction the Jersey Fresh farm product advertising and promotional program continued to achieve high levels of consumer recognition as well as attract national prominence as a model for state-sponsored advertising on behalf of agriculture. Entering its sixth year, the Jersey Fresh program focused on television and billboard advertising as the mainstay of the advertising part of the program. Continuing on the established theme, "Farm Fresh To You Each Morning", Jersey Fresh was able to maintain a unique and distinctive semblance which kept the presentation of the overall advertising message "Fresh" to the audience.

Complementing the advertising program was an aggressive promotional campaign designed to induce retailer participation in the program. Markets personnel created and distributed various point of purchase materials among the retail trade. These materials continued the Farm Fresh theme and further reinforced the advertising message to the consumer at a retail level. In addition, many chainstores held their own special Jersey Fresh promotions. These promotions ranged from special use of point of purchase materials to elaborate Jersey Fresh Country Fair festivals.

The department's Jersey Fresh marketing program granted $100,000 to individual agricultural organizations for individual commodity promotions. Through this assistance local commodity groups use Jersey Fresh to promote their particular farm crop.

Budget prospects at year's end indicate further Jersey Fresh state budget reductions.

Promotion Councils

New Jersey's nine promotional councils were very active during 1989. The councils, representing the following major agricultural industries: soybean, dairy, poultry, apple, sweet potato, wine, asparagus, white potato and blueberries were created from legislation designed to foster promotional and research activities on behalf of these respective commodities. Each council operates as a single entity, and finances their projects from an assessment that is collected based on the volume of the commodity produced.

In most instances, the councils used their promotional dollars in conjunction with the Jersey Fresh advertising and promotional program.

Direct Marketing Activities

During FY 1990 direct marketing continued to increase its importance as an alternate marketing avenue enabling farmers to remain financially viable. In continuing efforts to assist the states' direct marketers, the department made contacts with over 500 markets.

All known markets were included in an updated, comprehensive Farm Market Directory which was distributed to tri-state consumers.

Export Activities

The bureau's international market development staff continued to aid New Jersey marketing opportunities abroad by conducting comprehensive programs of export education, international marketing research, product presentations, international promotion coordination and participation in several international trade shows.

In a special Jersey Fresh export development project the department cooperated with the South Jersey Farmer's Association in a project designed to introduce New Jersey produce to consumers in Sweden. To successfully test market Jersey sweet corn, special export packaging and promotional material was

developed for the corn's air shipment to Swedish supermarkets and restaurants. This project has yielded positive results and will be continued in the next year.

The bureau's export marketing specialist hosted an export education seminar that provided approximately 25 New Jersey food companies with informative presentations from local, state, regional and federal export development experts.

Further a trade mission to Western Europe gathered in-store product pricing, packaging and promotion data on over 3,000 products in product categories of interest to United States food manufacturers.

The bureau's export specialist represented 177 food products to overseas supermarket buyers who then selected over half of the companies' "new to export" products for sale in their supermarkets.

With the assistance of the department export program ten New Jersey food companies gained $320,000 from the United States Department of Agriculture in an effort to combat unfair trade practices in foreign countries.

Market News

To help farmers and other marketers in their daily marketing activities, the division collected and disseminated wholesale prices and supply information on New Jersey fruits, vegetables, feed and livestock and cultivated sod. F.o.b. shipping point prices were reported on six major crops plus fruits and vegetables sold at auction. The average price at the major fruit and vegetable agricultural marketing cooperative that services many New Jersey farmers was reported as of the end of June, 1990 at $6.05, or $2.06 per package lower than in the previous year. Heavy supplies from most of the eastern production areas during the Spring was primarily responsible for the lower prices.

Fairs and Shows

The department designates the official agricultural fairs in each county, as required by law. The department supported agricultural fairs and livestock shows by providing exhibits and promotional materials to showcase New Jersey's farm products.

New Jersey's twenty-one agricultural fairs are enjoying a renewed interest by the citizens of our state and increased gate receipts have been reported by all.

Horse Breeding and Development

The breeding and development program, which supports the state's horse industry, continued with a vibrant breeder awards program during the year. Overall non-racing funds distributed to the thoroughbred, standardbred and pleasure horse industry is approximately $500,000.

The Equine Advisory Board has expanded youth programs with additional educational clinics at the Horse Park of New Jersey, increased promotional activity and supported additional events as part of their ever-growing breeder incentive program.

Horse Park of New Jersey

The Horse Park of New Jersey is an unusual combination of state government, the horse industry, and private not-for-profit groups working together to provide a world class facility to exhibit horses. In less than two years of operation, and with only a small portion of the facility completed, there have been 70 days of activity at the park.

In the past two years volunteers have donated more than 50,000 hours in labor and fund raising activities, and raised some $650,000 in monetary and in-kind donations.

During this year more than 25,000 people attended over 30 of the activities at the park.

New Jersey Sire Stakes

The New Jersey Sire Stakes continued to stand at the forefront among standardbred breeding programs in the United States and Canada by developing some of the finest trotters and pacers in the world. The program delivered on its promise to produce top flight horses as evidenced by three of the last five winners of the prestigious Hambletonian Stake having been bred in New Jersey.

In addition, nine of the 14 divisional champions from the 1989 season as selected by the United States Harness Writers Association were New Jersey sired performers. For the third year in a row a New Jersey sired horse has been named "Horse of the Year." A total of 365 Sire Stakes races

were contested in 1989 for total purse monies of $6,053,393. Other stakes events for New Jersey sired horses and breeders awards brought the totals to $13,493,239 for the year.

Sales of yearlings sired by New Jersey stallions in 1989 were higher than any previous year with 1,193 yearlings being sold for a total of $23,596,175. The average price was just under $20,000 and was considerably above the national average.

Food Distribution

The department administers the federally sponsored commodity distribution programs which supplies various foods to schools, institutions, summer feeding programs and needy populations. The department's goal is to accept and distribute the maximum volume of foods offered by the United States Department of Agriculture in order to support nutritional meal offerings to various program recipients.

During FY 1990, the department distributed more than of 26.9 million pounds of food valued at more than $14.2 million for schools, institutions and summer feeding programs. The foods went to school lunch programs which fed more than 2,265 individual schools serving more than 475,500 students daily and to 252 institutions feeding over 51,000 individuals daily. During the summer it helped feed more than 20,200 children daily through camps and summer feeding programs for low income individuals.

By working with commercial food processors, more than 8.8 million pounds of this food was processed by transforming certain donated foods into more easily used, oven-ready foods such as pizza, breads, various beef products like hamburgers and chip steaks, ice cream products, cookies and crackers and a variety of turkey and chicken products. The conversion of bulk foods has expanded the usefulness of donated foods.

In another program more than 550,000 of the state's needy population benefited from food received through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) which is now distributing a variety of 10 different foods such as: butter, cornmeal, canned pork, canned beans, raisins and flour through local public distribution sites. In addition, a variety of 21 foods are now reaching the needy through the state's food bank and pantry systems.

Altogether, more than 15.7 million pounds of TEFAP food were accepted for distribution to New Jersey's needy citizens during FY 1990, an increase over 1989 of more than 2.6 million pounds. This increase surpassed the previous FY 1989 high mark by more than 15%, thus reflecting program improvements instituted during FY 1988 and management refinements made during FY 1989. This enabled the department to reach its goal of accepting bonus foods in addition to the base allotment of TEFAP foods offered to New Jersey.

The TEFAP program moved in a new direction with a partnership formed between the department and the many regional Emergency Feeding Organizations and local distributing agencies involved with TEFAP.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

William W. Metterhouse, Director

Public demand for alternatives to chemical pesticides gave added impetus to the department's biological control program which uses nature's own enemies in the battle against the pests and diseases which can devastate crops.

This biological control program is an important component of the Division of Plant Industry which also helps protect the food crop, forests and other plant resources of the state against plant insects and diseases. The division inspects plants shipped into the state to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests. It vigilantly surveys the quality of seeds, conducts nursery plant and beehive inspections and also supervises the gypsy moth treatment in forested residential communities.

Biological Pest Control

The use of beneficial insects for pest control results in reduced pesticide applications, thereby minimizing pesticide loads in the environment and improving groundwater quality.

The programs in which beneficial insects were introduced are well established and applying constant pressure on insect and weed pests. These programs include alfalfa weevil control, gypsy moth parasite establishment, musk thistle control, cereal leaf beetle control and European corn borer control.

A highly successful biological program, Mexican bean beetle control, which has all but eliminated the need for chemical treatment of soybeans for this pest, is saving the growers thousands of dollars annually in reduced pesticide application costs. Our data indicate that bean beetle populations have been declining over the last several years. This could be the result of a reduction in overwintering beetles caused by years of high rates of parasitism. Because the parasite cannot overwinter in New Jersey, it must be maintained in the laboratory and released annually.

A pilot program, Colorado potato beetle control, in which the department is working cooperatively with Rutgers-Cook College, shows great promise. A potato beetle egg parasite collected from Colombia, South America by the USDA is being produced in the laboratory and released annually in selected eggplant fields in South Jersey. Data collected demonstrate over 50% reduction of pesticide applications in most fields where parasites are being released. Plans are being made to expand this program in the near future.

As part of the integrated pest management program to protect eggplant, the department is evaluating three species of predaceous mites for their effectiveness against two-spotted spider mites.

Other biological control programs which are in the early stages of development include a lady bug, which is being laboratory reared and released for establishment in an effort to increase the biological pressure against a variety of aphid species. Three new weed predators are also being released for establishment. One attacks the reproductive parts of velvet leaf, another feeds on the stem of musk thistle, and the third feeds on Canada thistle plants. Recently, a gall mite has been released against bindweed. Three species of dung beetles have been released for establishment in dairy and beef cattle pastures. Their presence in the pasture may reduce the amount of time dung lays in the field, thereby reducing fly reproduction and pasture fouling. A predator has been established which feeds on Euonymous scale and has demonstrated its ability to reduce the scale below economic injury on various species of Euonymous trees and shrubs in ornamental landscapes.

Gypsy Moth

As part of the department's Integrated Pest Management approach to the problem of the gypsy moth, inspectors carefully surveyed a total of 177 municipalities to pinpoint locations where the pest can be expected to cause heavy defoliation. This approach is designed to reduce the possibility of unnecessary spray treatments in residential and recreational areas. Furthermore, when infestations are found that could cause tree loss in these highly valued forested areas, only the non-chemical Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) is used to reduce the gypsy moth infestation.

In 1990, due to the substantial increase in gypsy moth population levels, a total of 86,856 acres in 80 municipalities were aerially sprayed with B.t. to protect residential forested areas. This represented the largest voluntary spray program ever undertaken by the department and was well above the 12,339 acres treated the previous year.

Aerial surveys detected a continued build-up in gypsy moth infestation levels increasing from 137,320 acres in 1989 to 431,235 acres in 1990. Most of the build-up occurred in the northwestern portions of the state.

A total of 18 counties involving 190 municipalities were found with defoliating populations of the pest. Last year 177 municipalities in 19 counties were found with gypsy moth damage.

The hardest hit counties include Sussex with 161,970 acres, Morris with 107,395 acres, Warren with 81,615 acres, Hunterdon with 29,765 acres and Passaic with 20,590 acres.

In 1990 the U.S. Forest Service provided over $800,000 in cost-share funds for the survey and suppression efforts.

Plant Pathology

A total of 46.9 million vegetable transplants, imported into New Jersey for commercial planting was inspected on arrival for disease and other pest problems. This is done to reduce crop failures due to planting diseased or pest-infested stock. Those plants found containing injurious pests or diseases were destroyed or returned to the shipper. Included among the plants inspected were cabbage, Chinese cabbage, celery, endive, escarole, leek, onion, pepper, sweet potato, tomato and watermelon plants.

Surveys for exotic plant pests using both blacklight and pheromone traps were continued statewide to ensure highly injurious foreign pests do not become established in the state. Fortunately, the results from the trapping were all negative. The plant pathology laboratory provided the technical staff to screen honeybee samples for varroa mite, tracheal mite, and the Africanized bee. A total of 635 bee samples was examined for varroa mite, 630 samples for tracheal mite and 250 samples for the Africanized bee. Several colonies with varroa mite were destroyed and those containing tracheal mites were treated with menthol crystals. No Africanized bees were detected.

Nursery Inspection

Ornamental plants play a vital role in enriching both the urban and suburban environments. To ensure that plant stock sold to the public or exported to other states or foreign countries is free from injurious pests, the department is required, by law, to inspect all nurseries annually and certify they are free of dangerous insects and diseases.

If pests are found the nursery stock must be treated and re-inspected before a certificate is issued. During 1990 a total of 1,008 nurseries was inspected which was an increase over the 957 inspected in 1989. The total acres of nursery stock inspected was about 15,000.

In addition to nurseries, the inspection staff also inspected 1,163 nursery dealers, and issued 364 special certificates on plant stock being shipped to other states and countries. Also, in order to prevent the sale to the public

of roses infected with the rose mosaic virus, 146 special inspections were conducted which resulted in the rejection of 10,000 infected rose bushes. These infected plants were either returned to the propagator or destroyed but they were not allowed to be sold to the public.

Bee Culture

For the first time, beekeepers are now required to register their honeybee colonies with the department. This regulation went into effect January 1, 1990 and was enacted because of the growing pest problems affecting honeybees and the need to locate all bee yards in the state. Once registration is completed inspectors can conduct more complete inspections of colonies for varroa mite, tracheal mite, Africanized bee, and other important bee diseases.

Also, the department has recommended that all New Jersey beekeepers buying queens or packages from out-of-state require those packages be shipped with apistan strips in them to control the varroa mite. Tracheal mites have become an increased problem in honeybee colonies and the inspectors are working with the beekeepers in controlling this problem using menthol crystals. The department is also encouraging New Jersey

beekeepers to raise their own queens and nuclei within the state to help reduce pest problems and ensure our much needed bee industry a healthy crop of these valuable pollinators.

Seed Certification and Control

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture serves the seed buyers in the state with seed inspection and testing programs which monitor the quality of seed being sold in retail outlets in the state. The New Jersey State Seed Law requires that seed be labelled truthfully and that certain quality standards be met. Inspectors visit retail stores and check the seed stocks for complete and correct labeling, and collect samples to be tested in the seed laboratory for growth potential and other quality factors.

Inspectors collected 2,958 samples for testing under the control program. Of these, 70, or 2.37 percent, were found to be in violation, usually because of low germination; 97.63 percent were found to be in compliance. Violations included stop sales placed on 14 lots of seed in the retail stores; these were most often due to test dates well beyond the allowed 9 month period, or for other labeling errors.

The laboratory performed 5,636 tests on 4,694 samples from all sources: regulatory, certification and service for farmers and retailers.

In the certification program, 1,235 acres of barley, wheat, soybeans and other seed crops were entered; of these, 44 acres were withdrawn before inspection. Certified sod acreage totaled 506 acres, and 423,109 pounds of turfgrass seed were certified under the interagency certification program.

DIVISION OF REGULATORY SERVICES

Robert C. Fringer, Director

Several additional commodities were added to the Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program in 1990, bringing the total number of commodities eligible to be marketed under the program to more than forty.

The quality grading program is one of many programs offered by the Division of Regulatory Services to ensure a constant supply of high quality fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry products, fish and fisheries products. Other division programs protect New Jersey farmers from unfair trade practices and assure that animal feed as well as fertilizers and liming materials are of high quality and properly labeled.

Jersey Fresh Quality Grading

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program is a voluntary program designed to increase the sales of New Jersey grown fruits and vegetables. Growers who are licensed have the advantage of selling fruits and vegetables identified by the quality grading logo as a superior product.

The program is also beneficial to supermarket produce buyers who have expressed their need for products high in quality and uniformly sized and packaged.

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program gives New Jersey products a competitive edge in the marketplace as more farmers in other growing areas are entering the fresh fruit and vegetable market, thereby increasing the competition.

Commodity Inspection and Grading

Inspection services provided by the division assisted the poultry industry in marketing its products in an orderly manner by certifying 859,000 cases of shell eggs, 18 million pounds of turkey, and 6.1 million pounds of chicken. In addition 272 million pounds of liquid or frozen egg products were processed under the supervision of state and federal employees.

To protect consumers, division staff made 436 unannounced inspection visits to registered New Jersey shell egg handlers monitored under the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act. This program resulted in the removal of 19,757 dozen of eggs from market channels because the product failed to meet required standards.

Further consumer protection was provided by 3,959 inspection visits made at retail and other outlets that sell shell eggs. These inspections under the New Jersey Egg Marketing Law were made to ensure that the product offered for sale met the requirements for grade and size weight class as provided by

the law. During the course of these inspections 15,251 dozen were removed from sale for proper disposition.

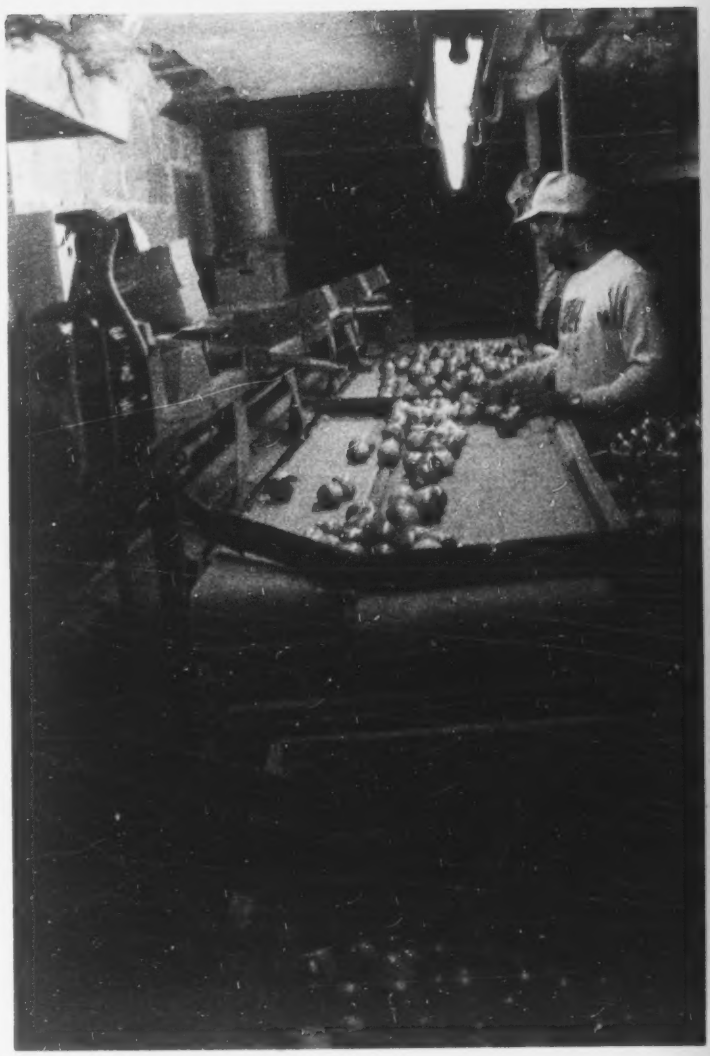
The New Jersey Potato Labeling Law, which prohibits the misbranding of potatoes as to grade, condition, size and weight, was enforced through 1,376 inspections at the retail level. A total of 41,058 pounds of potatoes were removed from sale for failure to meet branding requirements.

Penalties collected for non-compliance with both the Egg Marketing and the Potato Labeling Laws were forwarded to the General Treasury, thereby offsetting the program costs.

Another principal function of the division's inspection and grading unit is providing such services to growers, shippers, receivers and processors of fresh produce marketed through inter- or intra-state commerce. Fresh produce is certified as to grade at the time of inspection.

Inspections were made on 56.1 million pounds of produce to ensure it met specific standards. The total amount inspected included most of the fruits and vegetables commercially grown in New Jersey.

The fish and fisheries products inspection program is well into its fourth year.



Operated under a cooperative effort with the United States Department of Commerce, it provides for division personnel to make available a broad range of inspection and grading services to the New Jersey seafood industry. Among the services

provided are plant sanitation surveys, product quality grading and export certification.

Seven area seafood processors now use some form of the inspection services provided by the division. Two additional sites are expected to be on-line by the end of the year.

During 1990, the inspection staff inspected and certified 6 million pounds of fresh, frozen and canned fish at the wholesale level. The total represents a 100 percent increase over 1989.

Licensing & Bonding

Under the New Jersey Licensing and Bonding Law, the department provided economic protection for New Jersey farmers who sold perishable agricultural commodities and also to those who sold hay, grain and straw to dealers and brokers on credit basis. This year, licenses were issued to 175 produce dealers, 14 shell egg dealers, 3 live poultry dealers and 33 hay, grain and straw dealers. Bonds totaling $4.9 million were received and posted by the division. Also, 627 registrations were issued to manufacturers and distributors of animal feeds, fertilizers, soil conditioners and liming materials. Monetary collections for license fees, registration, tonnage fees and assessments for deficient fertilizers totaled $187,895 which was forwarded to the state treasurer, thus providing compensation for Licensing and Bonding, and Agricultural Chemistry program costs.

Agricultural Chemistry

Through sampling, inspection, laboratory analysis and enforcement actions the division protected crop yields and promoted animal health growth by maintaining and insuring the quality of fertilizers, commercial feeds and liming materials in New Jersey. The division continued to survey for various man-made and naturally-occurring toxins in animal feeds and feed ingredients.

During the past year, 544 feed, fertilizer and lime manufacturers and distributors registered with the division. Any unregistered products that were found by the field inspection staff were removed from sale. The field staff examined 6,326 lots of commercial feeds, including pet food, fertilizers and liming materials to determine label compliance. Of the total 523 feed samples analyzed, 10 percent were found to be in violation. In addition, 20 percent of 477 fertilizer samples and 10 percent of 52 lime samples collected for analysis were also found to be in violation.

Preparations were made for the adjustment of program goals and program eliminations that will be necessary beginning with the FY 1991 budget reductions.

Included are the reduction in the number of inspections performed under the Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program, a reduced number of samples analyzed by the Agricultural Chemistry laboratory and the elimination of the enforcement of the New Jersey Egg Marketing and the New Jersey Potato Labeling laws.

DIVISION OF RURAL RESOURCES

John P. Van Zandt, Director

The division focused its efforts on providing services and programs which would ensure the continued viability of the New Jersey agricultural, agribusiness and seafood industries and the conservation and development of the state's soil, water and related natural resources. Major involvement in the erosion and sedimentation control programs impacting development in suburban/urban areas resulted in enhanced water quality and reduced soil losses across the state.

The collection and publication of data on agricultural production and special surveys on specific requests of the industry continued through the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service. The division provided the primary support in the department's involvement in the State Planning Commission's activities and was active in supporting stronger commercial fishing and food processing industries.

Rural Development Program

During the year, initiatives to recycle leaves, vegetative material and food processing residuals onto farmland were successfully implemented, resulting in close to $2 million in benefits to farmers and agribusinesses in New Jersey.

For agricultural related businesses seeking to locate or expand operations in New Jersey, technical assistance, primarily related to the agricultural building code, resulted in over $30 million of new construction. Through this program's direct staff assistance, over $2 million in farm building cost savings was achieved.

State Soil Conservation Committee - Natural Resource Conservation

Soil erosion, sediment and stormwater control on construction activities provided extensive water quality enhancement and protection against offsite stormwater damages. Soil erosion controls were applied to 4,263 new construction projects involving nearly 38,000 acres of land undergoing development. Virtually all land development projects disturbing more than 5,000 square feet of land must have an approved soil erosion and sediment control plan prior to construction.

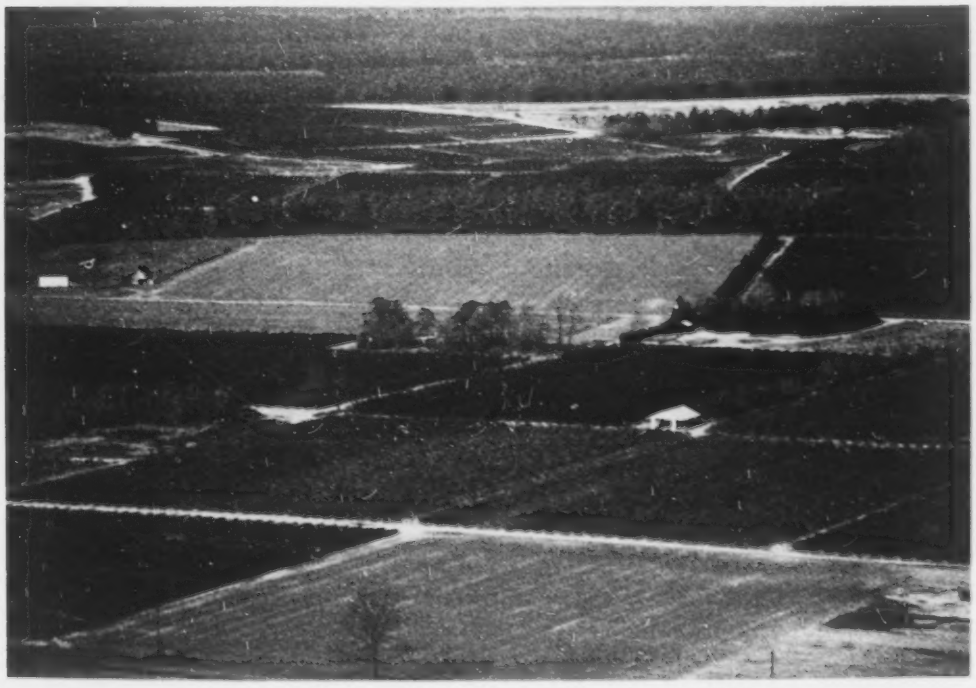
Extensive efforts have been made to coordinate with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to remove technical conflicts with stormwater control regulations in wetlands and other sensitive areas. An interagency agreement between the state committee and various units of the DEP was developed and is awaiting finalization. Its adoption will serve to expedite building industry compliance with stormwater and

erosion control requirements and avoid duplicative and conflicting standards which now exist.

Significant advancements in technology for stormwater management have been achieved through field experience. Hydrologic data is being collected on a watershed basis to enable improved hydrologic models. Also, protection and stability of lands offsite is required, a public benefit not being achieved by other levels of government. Mitigation measures were applied to numerous highly acid soils exposed during development through the erosion control program. Achievement of state water quality objectives were enhanced through the extensive soil erosion and sediment controls installed on construction projects throughout the state.

Agricultural programs to control soil erosion, non-point source pollution and to improve water management were administered by the state soil conservation committee and local soil conservation districts. Conservation plans were developed for nearly 36,000 acres of farmland with treatment practices installed on nearly 43,000 acres, preventing loss of nearly 200,000 tons of soil. More than 135,000 acres incorporated conservation tillage to control erosion.

Conservation practice installation on farmlands was accelerated with state cost share assistance. Twenty-four conservation projects valued at $664,235 to be installed on 1,148 acres enrolled in farmland preservation programs, were developed and approved through the soil conservation program.



A special project for critical area stabilization along the Delaware River in the City of Beverly was completed. Funding was provided through a $260,000 appropriation approved by the legislature in FY 1988.

Development of agricultural water supplies continued to be a priority objective. Congressional legislation has been introduced to underwrite two thirds of the $120,000 estimated costs projected as the agricultural share of low flow augmentation for the Delaware River with the remainder to be paid by agricultural water users. Other proposed water related regulation such as the wellhead protection program and several ground water protection proposals were closely evaluated to assure that agricultural production would not be impeded where such enterprises are in conformance with existing best management practices and regulations.

Work continued on the Navesink Watershed Land Treatment Project in Monmouth County. Eight additional farmland erosion control projects and two animal waste facilities were completed. In addition construction was initiated on a horse manure composting facility. The primary goal of this watershed project is to reduce bacterial contamination which impairs the shellfishing industry in the Navesink Estuary.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service provides New Jersey farmers and consumers with basic statistical data on agricultural production in New Jersey and across the nation. The service is jointly funded by the state and federal Departments of Agriculture.

This year the service conducted 175 statistical surveys which are the basis for official estimates of crops, livestock, poultry, dairy, prices, labor and related agricultural reports. The service also responded to over 1,500 requests for data from citizens, government, press, businesses, educators, students, and others interested in an accurate picture of New Jersey's agriculture.

The Agricultural Statistics Service determined that in 1989 the cash receipts from New Jersey farms totaled $660 million, and that there were 8,300 farms on 880,000 acres.

The nursery, greenhouse and sod industry continues to be the leading commodity group in New Jersey agriculture with cash receipts of $233 million.

Rural Advisory Council

Under the direction of chairman Charles A. Dupras, the council reviewed several issues regarding the Farmland Assessment Act, land use, a proposed conversion tax, state planning, capital gains taxation and other needs of agriculture and rural New Jersey. The council took the position that any conversion tax placed on farmland for the purposes of funding farmland preservation should not stand alone as the sole, permanently dedicated funding source, and further study needs to be conducted to find such a funding source. The council did not support legislation increasing the farmland assessment rollback tax to nine years.

Responding to a specific State Board of Agriculture directive to study farmland assessment issues on land transfers, school costs and rollback, the council recommended the State Board explore, in conjunction with the conversion tax proposal, the possibility of having the existing rollback taxes currently collected by municipalities, dedicated for farmland preservation purposes. This study also found that new development often does not pay its way with respect to the cost of schools and services which must be subsidized by pre-existing residents through higher taxes.

Fish and Seafood Development

The development of greater processing capacity and identification of new markets for New Jersey products has allowed the state to move ahead in the better use of its fishery resources.

Working with the Division of International Trade, a major effort was launched to assist New Jersey seafood companies to develop overseas markets in both Europe and the Orient. With the development of these new opportunities, plant capacity has expanded and

future growth plans are in place. Since several of these sites are in major northern urban centers, they benefit not only our coastal fishing community but also add to the rebirth of some of our older neighborhoods.

In an effort to restore consumer confidence in locally harvested seafood, which was eroded by the pollution scares of 1987 and 1988, the program made over 6 million consumer contacts in the region via mass media. Working closely with local tourism programs, retailers and restaurateurs, a series of promotional events were developed to better acquaint the state's citizenry with the wealth of resources that are available and the industry's commitment to providing the finest possible products.

The program responded to over 500 requests for information on aquaculture, co-hosted the Annual Aquaculture Conference, and has served as a catalyst for the newly formed New Jersey Aquaculture Association. In addition, program staff assisted three companies in developing niche markets for their products.

Since mackerel is one of the most abundant and undermarketed resources fished in New Jersey, major efforts have been developed to identify additional value added and foreign markets for this product. As a direct result of this effort, two major European buyers visited New Jersey harvesters to source product. In addition, a prototype upscale canned mackerel product was developed for exhibit at foreign trade shows. An established canner has indicated an interest in further efforts to develop a refined marketable product.

To better prepare the industry for the advent of mandatory seafood inspection and to assist in upgrading the quality of locally produced product, the program delivered a number of seafood handling workshops that reached over 150 retailers and wholesalers in the region.

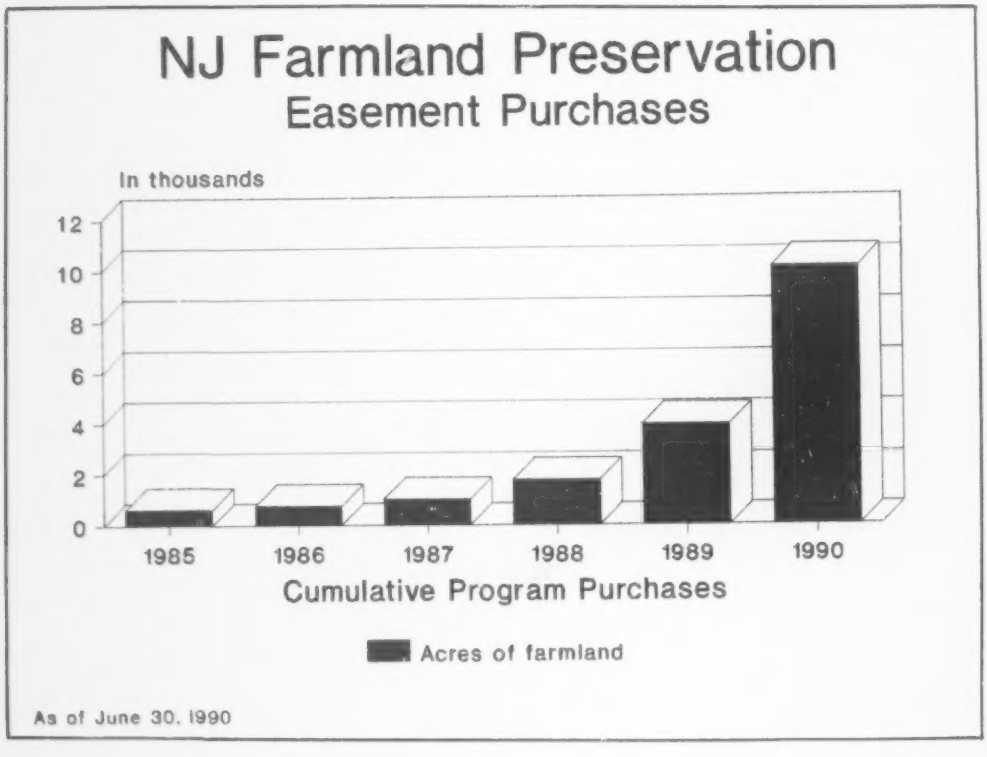
Efforts have been expanded to include work with the recreational fishing community, a multibillion dollar contributor to the state's economy. The first "Take a Kid Fishing Day" was organized with the Atlantic County Charterboat Association to provide a positive experience for junior high school youngsters in Atlantic City who excelled in math and science. A second effort aimed at revitalizing the Gardner's Basin section of Atlantic City was the first Jersey Fresh Seafood Festival, a charity event for the benefit of the Atlantic City Medial Center Dialysis Unit.

STATE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Donald D. Applegate, Executive Director

In 1990 the State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) continued to face the challenges and rewards common to a successful program. The SADC administers the state's Farmland Preservation Program, including eight-year programs, easement purchase and fee simple, and develops policy on agricultural land use and assists in mediating "right to farm" disputes between farm and non-farm neighbors.

By the end of FY 1990, development easements had been purchased on 73 farms totaling 10,076 acres. In addition to the 73 farms, another 221 farms containing 23,450 acres are in eight-year programs and thus eligible for state cost-share monies on soil and water projects. During the year, 45 eight-year programs were certified, with 51 soil and water projects completed for a total state cost of $429,672.



Once the 1981 easement purchase funds are expended, it is estimated that the development rights will have been acquired on almost 12,000 acres. This total includes three potential fee simple applications located in two counties. Fee simple allows the SADC to purchase a farm and immediately sell it with deed restrictions prohibiting non-agricultural development.

A major indicator of the program's evolution was the SADC's development of a yearly review cycle for the easement purchase applications. The response for the November 1, 1989 deadline was overwhelming - 345 applications totalling 38,500 acres from 15 counties. These applications were submitted in anticipation of the passage of the Open Space Preservation Bond Act of 1989. In November 1989, the bond issue was passed which provided an additional $50 million dollars for farmland preservation. This was the first time that applications were submitted from Atlantic, Ocean, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties.

SADC staff reviewed the applications for several months to determine a statewide and project area ranking based on the four criteria areas: soils, boundaries and buffers, size and density and local commitment. On March 29, 1990 the SADC selected 57 applications covering 9,598 acres, for preliminary approval with eligibility for state cost-share grants. Since then counties have been soliciting the two required appraisals for each of the applications.

During FY 1990, the SADC implemented its monitoring program to insure that landowners are in compliance with the deed restrictions of the eight-year programs or the easement purchase program. The monitoring program results in improved communication with landowners and information regarding trends in land ownership and changes in agricultural uses.

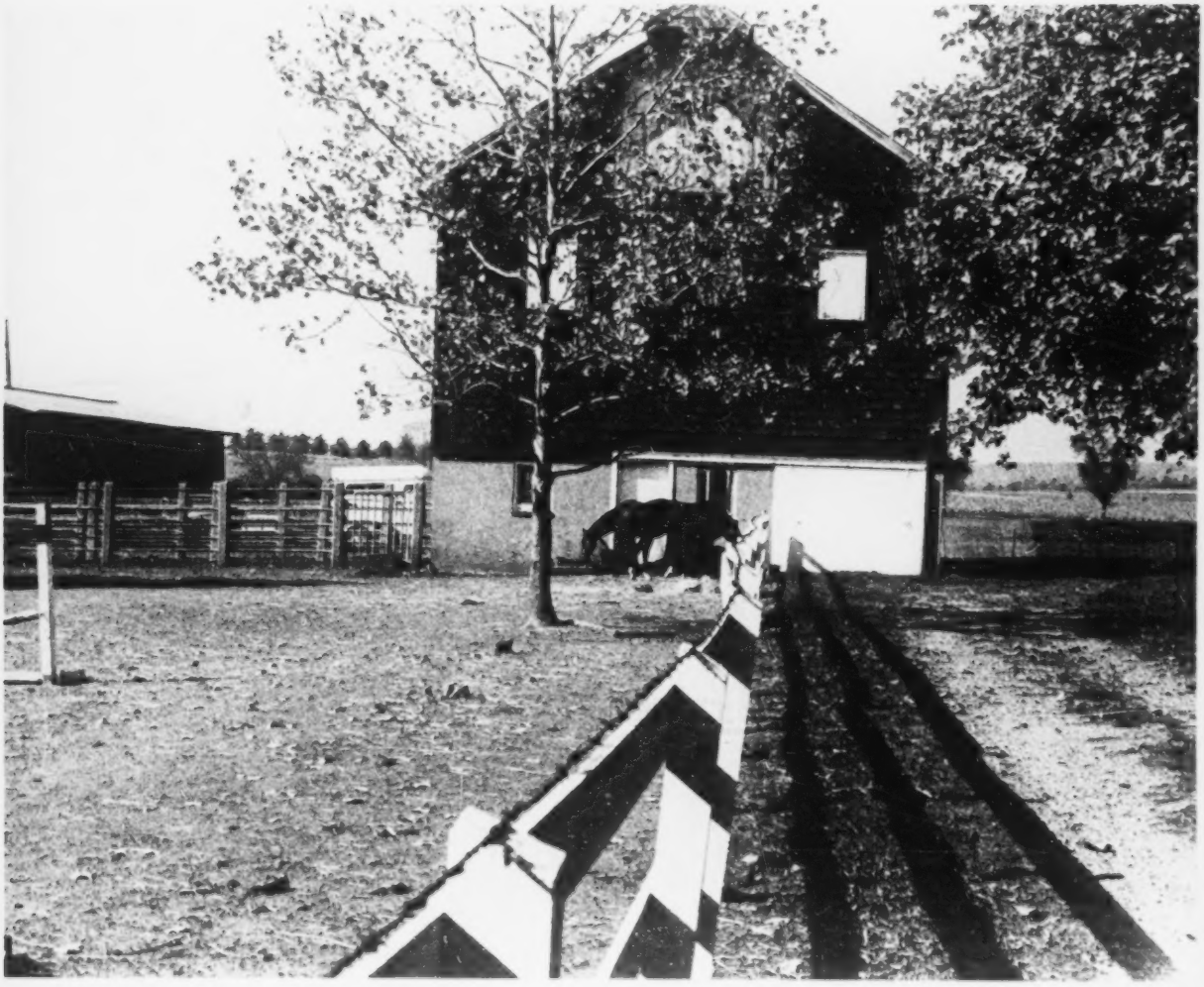
In January 1989, legislation amending the Agricultural Retention and Development Act was passed which provided for the uncoupling of eight-year programs from easement purchase, clarified the right of first refusal provision and provided for the purchase of limited term agriculture development easements.

The uncoupling of the eight-year program from the easement purchase program allowed a landowner to sell a development easement, either permanent or for a limited term, without participating in the eight-year retention program. Once the development easements are acquired, the landowner would receive all the privileges available through a municipally approved farmland preservation program without having to renew the program at the end of eight years.

The purchase of limited term easements affords a landowner the opportunity to participate in the program when they are reluctant to permanently restrict their land. It may permit greater areas of land to be preserved at times when they are most likely to be converted to non-agricultural uses.

All of these developments facilitate the continued evolution of the farmland preservation program.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics 1990



NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate net weight	
		United States	Metric
		-- pounds --	-- kilograms --
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Sack	100	45.4
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	50	22.7
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average weight per unit (lbs)	Packages per carlot equivalent	
			In units	In cwt
Vegetables:				
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	30	1,050	315
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	850	272
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	850	255
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12-14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3-4 dozen	60	600	360
Corn, sweet	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	700	336
Eggplant	1-1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole, endive	1-1/9 bushel crate	28	850	238
Lettuce	Crate, 24 heads	43	825	355
Onions, dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	213
Tomatoes	Carton	25	2,000	500
Fruits and berries:				
Apples	Bushel or carton	44	900	396
Blueberries	Crate, 12 pints	11	1,400	154
Peaches	3/4 bushel or carton	38	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144
Cranberries	Barrel	100	---	---

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

WHO NEEDS IT?

Robert J. Battaglia, State Statistician
New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

If you're one of the hundreds of people contacted each year by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service (NJASS), I'm sure you've asked yourself, "What's in it for me?" Is the time that you've taken to answer questions, some of them pretty sensitive, worth the trouble? Who will the information help, and who might get their hands on it? These are reasonable questions you should ask, and I hope I can provide some satisfactory answers to them.

Do you belong to a farm organization? Whether it's the New Jersey Farm Bureau, the Vegetable Growers Association, or the American Cranberry Growers Association, the officers and employees depend on a continuing series of unbiased statistics on agriculture. Organizations use data to project labor, transportation, and marketing needs. Statistics are also used to justify the need for and/or relief from laws and regulations. NJASS is the organization that provides unbiased information on New Jersey's agriculture.

Have you received federal disaster assistance? In the past two years over $30 million of federal disaster money was received by New Jersey farmers to sustain their operations in the face of severe crop losses. State and Federal government agencies are important users of NJASS statistics in managing their programs. The decision to declare counties eligible for disaster assistance was based on historic average crop yields in New Jersey provided by NJASS.

Crop and livestock reports give farmers equal access to information on market conditions that buyers of their products have. Unbiased crop and livestock estimates are useful tools that help producers make operating decisions. You make these choices freely, based on the picture that agricultural estimates provide.

Some farmers think we'd all be better off with no information. That way buyers and agri-businesses wouldn't have NJASS reports to rely on. WRONG. These companies have their own internal information gathering systems too, so if there were no NJASS reports, they wouldn't be hurt, the farmer would.

Weekly crop condition and weather information is of interest to sellers and buyers since it gives some indication of the chances of a 'normal' crop; when it is likely to be ready for harvest; when spare parts, packing containers, extra labor, and transportation will be needed; and how conditions in our area compare to other areas of the country and the world.

Farm numbers, land in farms, and value of production by commodity are just a few of the statistics used to illustrate the importance of agriculture in New Jersey's economy.

Do you use fertilizer or pesticide on you operation? Surveys recently done by NJASS, and more to be done in the future, are aimed at getting the facts about their use. Only with accurate, unbiased facts can emotional and sometimes misleading arguments against agricultural chemicals be challenged.

Are you familiar with the New Jersey Farmland Assessment Program? Property tax rates for enrolled farmland are computed using NJASS farm income statistics.

Have you ever wanted to see a list of all the soybean growers in New Jersey, or a list of farms with more than 100 acres? You won't get it from NJASS! That's a basic promise we make to respondents -- your individual report is kept confidential. We are prohibited by law from releasing individual information to others, including other state and federal agencies.

The next time you get a letter, phone call, or visit from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, ask if we don't have some more answers to "Who needs it?"

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1989

Item	1	2	3	4	5
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES					
Field crop production:					
Corn for grain	Warren	Hunterdon	Burlington	Salem	Monmouth
Wheat for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Hunterdon	Mercer	Burlington
Barley for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	Mercer	Monmouth
All hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Somerset	Burlington
Soybeans for beans	Salem	Burlington	Mercer	Cumberland	Monmouth
Potatoes	Cumberland	Salem	Middlesex	Burlington	Monmouth
Sweetpotatoes	Atlantic	Gloucester	Cumberland	Camden	Salem
Vegetable acreage harvested:					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	--
Cabbage	Cumberland	Monmouth	Atlantic 3/	Gloucester 3/	Burlington & Salem
Lettuce	Cumberland	Atlantic	Warren	Gloucester	--
Peppers	Salem	Gloucester	Cumberland	Atlantic	Monmouth
Sweet corn	Burlington	Gloucester	Monmouth	Salem	Sussex
Tomatoes	Gloucester 1/	Salem 1/	Cumberland	Burlington	Monmouth
Fruits and berries:					
Apples, com'l production	Gloucester	Burlington	Monmouth	Cumberland	Atlantic
Peach production	Gloucester	Cumberland	Atlantic	Camden	Burlington
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington	--	--	--
Certified nurseries:					
Nursery stock acreage	Monmouth	Cumberland	Gloucester	Burlington	Hunterdon
Number of nurseries	Monmouth	Cumberland	Burlington	Bergen	Gloucester
Livestock and products:					
Milk production	Warren	Salem	Sussex	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number cattle and calves 4/	Warren	Hunterdon	Sussex	Salem	Burlington
Number sheep and lambs 4/	Hunterdon	Sussex	Somerset	Warren	Salem
Number hogs and pigs	Gloucester	Salem	Monmouth	Hunterdon	Burlington
UNITED STATES					
Crop production:					
Peaches	California	South Carolina	Georgia	NEW JERSEY	Pennsylvania
Cranberries	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	NEW JERSEY	Oregon	Washington
Taxes and value:					
Average value of farmland and buildings per acre 5/	Rhode Island	NEW JERSEY	Connecticut	Massachusetts	Maryland

1/ Tied for 1st.
2/ Tied for 2nd.
3/ Tied for 3rd.
4/ Data relate to January 1, 1990.
5/ Data relate to February 1, 1989.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1987

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	85,000	104.0	8,840	2.15	19,006	224
Wheat	bu	27,000	45.0	1,215	2.65	3,220	119
Oats	bu	5,000	52.0	260	1.70	442	88
Barley	bu	12,000	60.0	720	1.15	828	69
Rye	bu	8,000	29.0	232	3.40	789	99
Soybeans for beans	bu	104,000	31.0	3,224	5.75	18,538	178
All hay	ton	112,000	2.56	287	105.00	30,135	269
Alfalfa hay	ton	40,000	3.40	136	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	72,000	2.10	151	---	---	---
Corn for silage	ton	19,000	15.0	285	1/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	6,600	190.0	1,254	6.00	7,524	1,140
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	2,300	120.0	276	16.60	4,582	1,992
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	380,900	---	1,057.1	---	85,064	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	5,300	15,100	77,000 2/	.124	9,520	1,796
Peaches	lb	13,000	6,150	76,000 2/	.227	17,284	1,330
Blueberries	lb	7,600	3,030	23,000 2/	.828	19,053	2,507
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	87.5	280 2/	45.10	12,628	3,946
Strawberries	cwt	800	53	42	68.00	2,856	3,570
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	29,900	---	104.1	---	61,341	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,800	18	32	65.30	2,090	1,161
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,300	35	186	31.00	5,766	1,088
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,000	240	720	10.80	7,776	2,592
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	11,300	80	904	13.50	12,204	1,080
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,200	160	352	18.80	6,618	3,008
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	180	162	20.40	3,305	3,672
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	160	144	23.30	3,355	3,728
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	140	364	13.30	4,841	1,862
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	80	488	22.20	10,834	1,776
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,400	65	156	26.80	4,181	1,742
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,100	95	485	25.70	12,465	2,444
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	41,600	96	3,993	18.40	73,435	1,765
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	2,900	19.40	56.3	72.00	4,051	1,397
Cucumbers	ton	560	8.75	4.9	194.00	951	1,698
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,460	17.68	61.2	81.70	5,002	1,446
Other Vegetable Crops 4/	ton	10,020	3.81	38.2	132.70	5,068	506
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	55,080	5.43	299.0	279.30	83,505	1,516
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	465,880	---	1,460.3	---	229,910	---

1/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
2/ Utilized production.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Includes snap beans, green peas, carrots and sweet corn.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1988

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	79,000	70.0	5,530	2.95	16,314	207
Wheat	bu	31,000	45.0	1,395	3.70	5,162	167
Oats	bu	4,000	50.0	200	1.85	370	93
Barley	bu	9,000	67.0	603	2.00	1,206	134
Rye	bu	10,000	31.0	310	3.25	1,008	101
Soybeans for beans	bu	103,000	27.0	2,781	7.45	20,718	201
All hay	ton	110,000	2.33	256	107.00	27,392	249
Alfalfa hay	ton	39,000	3.10	121	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	71,000	1.90	135	---	---	---
Corn for silage	ton	14,000	10.0	140	1/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	5,200	195.0	1,014	6.70	6,794	1,307
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	2,300	75.0	173	19.00	3,287	1,429
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	367,500	---	761.8	---	82,251	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	5,100	12,700	60,000 2/	.120	7,220	1,416
Peaches	lb	11,000	7,730	80,000 2/	.244	19,524	1,775
Blueberries	lb	7,700	2,860	21,000 2/	1.020	21,350	2,773
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	112.1	370 2/	45.10	16,687	5,057
Strawberries	cwt	700	46	32	72.20	2,310	3,300
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	27,800	---	100.6	---	67,091	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,700	20	34	66.50	2,261	1,330
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	4,100	32	131	36.70	4,808	1,173
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,700	240	648	12.80	8,294	3,072
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	10,000	62	620	16.70	10,354	1,035
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,300	125	288	16.10	4,637	2,016
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	165	149	22.00	3,278	3,642
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	800	165	132	21.50	2,838	3,548
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	170	442	11.60	5,127	1,972
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	5,400	77	416	24.80	10,317	1,911
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,000	75	150	21.50	3,225	1,613
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,200	78	406	32.50	13,195	2,538
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	37,700	91	3,416	20.00	68,334	1,813
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	3,300	12.70	41.9	75.00	3,143	952
Cucumbers	ton	580	6.02	3.5	197.00	688	1,186
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,880	11.70	45.4	84.40	3,831	987
Other Vegetable Crops 4/	ton	7,100	3.29	23.4	160.40	3,748	528
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	48,680	4.92	239.6	316.90	75,913	1,559
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	443,980	---	1,102.0	---	225,255	---

1/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
2/ Utilized production.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Includes snap beans, green peas and carrots.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1989

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	71,000	102.0	7,242	2.60	18,829	265
Wheat	bu	35,000	39.0	1,365	3.55	4,846	138
Oats	bu	6,000	44.0	264	1.80	475	79
Barley	bu	8,000	59.0	472	2.00	944	118
Rye	bu	7,000	26.0	182	3.55	646	92
Soybeans for beans	bu	113,000	32.0	3,616	5.50	19,888	176
All hay	ton	111,000	2.17	241	107.00	25,787	232
Alfalfa hay	ton	34,000	2.80	95	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	77,000	1.90	146	---	---	---
Corn for silage	ton	22,000	14.0	308	1/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	4,800	185.0	888	9.05	8,036	1,674
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	2,100	85.0	179	22.00	3,938	1,875
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	379,900	---	975.3	---	83,389	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	5,000	9,600	43,000 2/	.153	6,579	1,316
Peaches	lb	11,000	6,360	65,000 2/	.346	22,512	2,047
Blueberries	lb	7,800	3,850	27,500 2/	.893	24,560	3,149
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	91	292 2/	41.00	11,972	3,741
Strawberries	cwt	600	30	18	69.90	1,258	2,097
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	27,600	---	83.3	---	66,881	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,500	25	38	64.80	2,462	1,641
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	4,900	29	142	36.60	5,197	1,061
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	225	585	15.70	9,185	3,533
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	8,600	62	533	17.80	9,487	1,103
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	115	230	16.30	3,749	1,875
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	145	131	21.40	2,803	3,114
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	800	145	116	26.20	3,039	3,799
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,100	140	294	15.40	4,528	2,156
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	5,000	76	380	29.30	11,134	2,227
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	1,900	65	124	34.20	4,241	2,232
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,100	85	434	31.00	13,454	2,638
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	35,400	85	3,007	23.00	69,279	1,957
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	3,000	10.53	31.6	88.60	2,799	933
Cucumbers	ton	670	6.13	4.1	195.00	801	1,196
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,670	11.70	35.7	84.40	3,600	981
Other vegetable crops 4/	ton	5,800	3.38	19.6	173.60	3,399	586
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	44,870	4.59	205.8	370.60	76,278	1,700
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	452,370	---	1,264	---	226,548	---

1/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
2/ Utilized production.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Includes snap beans, green peas and carrots.

Field Crop Summary

The 1989 crop year proved again to be a trying time for New Jersey growers. For the second consecutive year, farmers were beset with complications caused by adverse weather conditions during the growing season.

Temperatures were below normal in April. Excessive topsoil moisture from frequent rains delayed the planting of some early crops such as corn. The rains and below normal temperatures continued through the latter part of May. At this point, crop progress was between 10 to 14 days behind schedule. Poorly drained fields remained too wet to support farm machinery.

In June, the temperatures started to reach above normal, but the rainfall persisted. Some crops planted in low lying areas of poorly drained fields were drowned out. Grain combining and hay making were delayed during early July and crop progress was one to two weeks behind schedule. Erosion and local flooding resulted in some crop losses and the hot, moist weather conditions caused a decline in the quality of some crops, especially potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

The slightly below normal temperatures and the lower humidity that occurred during the middle of July helped improve crop quality. By the middle of August the frequent rains had returned and were now proving detrimental to some field crops throughout the state. Ironically, in mid-September, some growers had to irrigate late season crops. The end of September marked the return of the heavy rains which disrupted harvest activities.

Harvested field crop acreage in New Jersey, which totaled 379,900 acres, did increase 12,400 acres from 1988 in spite of the maleficence of the weather. A larger percentage of the acres planted in 1989 was harvested when compared with the drought stricken year of 1988.

Acres of corn planted, at 95,000, was unchanged between 1988 and 1989. Growers' intentions to plant more corn in 1989 than in 1988 were not realized since some corn was not able to be planted because the fields were too wet. The weather also served to delay corn planting in areas throughout the state. In 1989, 24 percent of the acres harvested was for silage compared to 15 percent in 1988. The 1989 corn yield increased 46 percent from 1988. The yield of 102.0 bushels per acre boosted 1989 production to 7.242 million bushels. The 1989 corn for grain crop was valued at $18.829 million.

Acres planted to winter wheat, at 43,000, represented an 8,000 acre increase from 1988. The winter wheat yield of 39.0 bushels per acre was the lowest since 1979. A 13 percent increase in harvested acres did not offset the 6 bushel per acre decrease in yield; thus, production dropped from 1.395 million bushels in 1988 to 1.365 million bushels in 1989. The average price per bushel of $3.55 was 4 percent lower than in 1988, but 34 percent higher than in 1987. Compared to 1988, the value of production dropped $316,000 to $4.846 million in 1989.

The 47,000 acres planted to rye was a 13,000 acre drop from 1988. Approximately 85 percent of the rye planted in New Jersey was used as cover crop for vegetables or nursery crops, or cut for straw and used as bedding. The other 15 percent, or 7,000 planted acres was harvested for grain. Rye yield dropped to a ten year low of 26.0 bushels per acre due mostly to the adverse effects of the weather. Production dropped 128,000 bushels, to 182,000 for the 1989 rye crop. This shortage helped raise the price per bushel to $3.55, up $0.30 per bushel from 1988. The value of the rye production amounted to $646,000, down 36 percent from one year earlier.

Planted and harvested acres of oats both increased 2,000 acres in 1989 as compared to the previous year. Yield per acre at 44.0 bushels was well below the ten year average yield of 54.0 bushels per acre. Oat production increased 64,000 bushels to 264,000, which constituted a 32 percent increase when compared with 1988 output. New Jersey oat growers received an average price of $1.80 per bushel, with a resulting value of $475,000; a 28 percent increase from 1988.

Historical lows were reported for acres of barley planted and acres harvested in 1989. Acres planted fell 25 percent, to 12,000. The 8,000 acres harvested for grain, was 1,000 acres or 11 percent lower than the 1988 harvested acreage. The yield of 59.0 bushels per acre was the lowest since 1984. Barley production amounted to 472,000 bushels, down 22 percent from 1988. Barley sold for an average of $2.00 per bushel during 1989, unchanged from one year earlier. The decline in barley production in the state in 1989 caused a 22 percent drop, to $944,000, in the value of barley.

Wet conditions hampered the second and third cuttings of hay during the season in some areas of the state. The 1989 all hay yield of 2.17 tons per acre was the lowest hay yield since 1965. Hay production totaled 241,000 tons, a 6 percent decrease in production from 1988. Harvested acres of hay remained relatively unchanged from last year. Hay growers received an average of $107.00 per ton for hay sold during 1989. New Jersey's 1989 hay production was valued at $25.787 million, the lowest since 1981.

Planted acres of soybeans rose 10 percent, to 115,000 acres in 1989. This increase was partly due to the delay in corn planting caused by the persistent wet conditions, forcing growers to switch to planting soybeans. There was 113,000 acres harvested. Soybean yield, at 32.0 bushels per acre, was not only 19 percent higher than the 1988 yield but was also 14 percent above the ten year average yield of 28.0 bushels per acre. Total soybean production for New Jersey in 1989 was 3.616 million bushels. Growers received an average price of $5.50 per bushel. The value of production totaled $19.888 million for the year.

Planted and harvested acres of potatoes, at 4,900 and 4,800 respectively, both decreased 8 percent from one year earlier. Yield fell 10 hundredweight, to 185, which is a 24-year low. Potato quality and yield were negatively affected by excessive moisture during the growing season. New Jersey produced 888,000 hundredweight of potatoes in 1989, dropping 12 percent from 1988, as production continued on a downward trend for the fourth consecutive year. Average potato price per hundredweight did increase $2.35 within one year, up to a record high $9.05. The value of the Garden State's 1989 potato production, at $8.036 million, rose $1.242 million dollars from last year.

Sweetpotato planted acres, at 2,200, was 200 acres or 8 percent less than one year earlier. Harvested acres, at 2,100, was 9 percent lower. Yield showed sluggish improvement from 1988 by increasing 10 hundredweight, to 85 hundredweight per acre. The excessively dry season in 1988 and the very wet conditions in 1989 caused the yields during these two years to be their lowest levels since 1966. Growers did receive a historically high season average price of $22.00 per hundredweight. The 1989 total value of production for New Jersey's sweetpotato crop amounted to $3.938 million.

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FIELD CROPS & VEGETABLES	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED		ACREAGE		UNIT	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
			HARVESTED	YEAR		PER ACRE	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR
All Corn 2/.....	1866	HIGH	361,000	1891	Bu.	74.0	1958	13,357,000	1891
		low	79,000	1987		22.0	1903	4,530,000	1957
Corn for Grain.....	1919	HIGH	234,000	1919	Bu.	110.0	1985	12,540,000	1985
		low	52,000	1972		28.0	1955	2,220,000	1957
Corn for Silage.....	1919	HIGH	71,000	1957	Ton	16.5	1985	672,000	1976
		low	14,000	1988		6.2	1957	140,000	1988
Soybeans.....	1928	HIGH	203,000	1979	Bu.	34.0	1985	6,090,000	1979
		low	3,000	1938		11.8	1944	48,000	1938
All Hay.....	1909	HIGH	391,000	1909	Ton	2.82	1985	605,000	1910
		low	107,000	1980		1.07	1923	241,000	1989
Alfalfa Hay.....	1919	HIGH	109,000	1955	Ton	3.90	1985	272,000	1958
		low	15,000	1921		1.75	1935	32,000	1921
Other Hay.....	1919	HIGH	92,000	1964	Ton	2.20	1985	174,000	1979
		low	26,000	1922		.90	1923	25,000	1923
Barley.....	1919	HIGH	27,000	1958	Bu.	63.0	1985	1,239,000	1966
		low	1,000	1936		16.5	1919	16,000	1919
Oats.....	1866	HIGH	155,000	1871	Bu.	63.0	1985	4,126,000	1881
		low	4,000	1988		16.0	1901	200,000	1988
Rye.....	1866	HIGH	106,000	1879	Bu.	32.0	1985	1,073,000	1906
		low	7,000	1989		8.0	1870	148,000	1952
Winter Wheat.....	1866	HIGH	163,000	1878	Bu.	52.0	1985	2,508,000	1871
		low	25,000	1978		10.5	1885	900,000	1978
Potatoes.....	1866	HIGH	94,000	1917	cwt.	280.0	1985	8,927,000	1922
		low	4,400	1990		24.0	1876	888,000	1989
Sweet Potatoes.....	1868	HIGH	23,000	1909	cwt.	125.0	1985	2,125,000	1908
		low	1,500	1972		35.0	1883	158,000	1972
Snap Beans(fresh)...	1929	HIGH	15,500	1934	cwt.	50.0	1981	566,000	1934
		low	3,200	1983		24.0	1945	128,000	1983
Cabbage.....	1929	HIGH	7,900	1944	cwt.	265.0	1982	1,075,000	1966
		low	2,600	1989		90.0	1930	430,000	1929
Sweet Corn(fresh)...	1935	HIGH	23,000	1939	cwt.	85.0	1985	1,120,000	1965
		low	8,600	1989		32.0	1944	533,000	1989
Cucumber.....	1929	HIGH	4,000	1935	cwt.	190.0	1966	355,000	1935
		low	1,300	1975		60.0	1932	142,000	1956

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurence.

2/ Yield and Production estimates for all corn were discontinued in 1961.

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FIELD CROPS & VEGETABLES	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED		ACREAGE		UNIT	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
			HARVESTED	YEAR		PER ACRE	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR
Eggplant.....	1929	HIGH	1,700	1946	cwt.	190.0	1981	209,000	1981
		low	800	1935		74.0	1930	74,000	1933
Escarole.....	1949	HIGH	1,500	1967	cwt.	195.0	1981	248,000	1967
		low	400	1949		140.0	1957	58,000	1949
Lettuce.....	1929	HIGH	5,600	1958	cwt.	221.0	1981	942,000	1958
		low	1,600	1931		129.0	1937	226,000	1934
Peppers.....	1929	HIGH	9,300	1947	cwt.	85.0	1986	561,000	1986
		low	5,000	1989		42.0	1943	270,000	1929
Spinach.....	1929	HIGH	4,300	1936	cwt.	85.0	1935	290,000	1935
		low	880	1973		58.0	1929	57,000	1971
Strawberries.....	1929	HIGH	4,400	1940	cwt.	55.0	1985	146,000	1961
		low	600	1989		18.0	1945	18,000	1989
Tomatoes.....	1929	HIGH	13,000	1937	cwt.	120.0	1986	1,272,000	1935
		low	5,100	1983		70.0	1988	406,000	1988

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurence.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1984-1989

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				CORN FOR GRAIN 2/			
1984	130	99	107.0	10,593	2.80	29,660	300
1985	135	109	110.0	11,990	2.30	27,577	253
1986	125	94	107.0	10,058	1.70	17,099	182
1987	105	85	104.0	8,840	2.15	19,006	224
1988	95	79	70.0	5,530	2.95	16,314	207
1989 4/	95	71	102.0	7,242	2.60	18,829	265
				CORN FOR SILAGE			
1984	---	28	15.0	420	24.00	10,080	360
1985	---	24	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
1986	---	27	15.5	419	5/	5/	5/
1987	---	19	15.0	285	5/	5/	5/
1988	---	14	10.0	140	5/	5/	5/
1989 4/	---	22	14.0	308	5/	5/	5/
				WHEAT			
1984	48	39	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
1985	45	37	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
1986	40	30	43.0	1,290	2.45	3,161	105
1987	30	27	45.0	1,215	2.65	3,220	119
1988	35	31	45.0	1,395	3.70	5,162	167
1989 4/	43	35	39.0	1,365	3.55	4,846	138
				OATS			
1984	7	6	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
1985	6	5	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
1986	6	4	54.0	216	1.55	335	84
1987	6	5	52.0	260	1.70	442	88
1988	6	4	50.0	200	1.85	370	93
1989 4/	8	6	44.0	264	1.80	475	79
				BARLEY			
1984	21	15	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
1985	21	17	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
1986	25	16	62.0	992	1.20	1,190	74
1987	17	12	60.0	720	1.15	828	69
1988	16	9	67.0	603	2.00	1,206	134
1989 4/	12	8	59.0	472	2.00	944	118
				RYE			
1984	60	9	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
1985	58	10	32.0	320	2.80	896	90
1986	58	10	31.0	310	3.05	946	95
1987	55	8	29.0	232	3.40	789	99
1988	60	10	31.0	310	3.25	1,008	101
1989 4/	47	7	26.0	182	3.55	646	92
				SOYBEANS 3/			
1984	135	133	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
1985	130	129	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
1986	120	117	29.0	3,393	4.75	16,117	137
1987	105	104	31.0	3,224	5.75	18,538	178
1988	105	103	27.0	2,781	7.45	20,718	201
1989 4/	115	113	32.0	3,616	5.50	19,888	175

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage in tons. 2/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn for grain. 3/ Soybeans harvested for beans. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1984-1989

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				POTATOES			
1984	8.6	8.5	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
1985	9.0	8.8	280	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
1986	7.9	7.8	240	1,872	6.10	11,419	1,464
1987	6.7	6.6	190	1,254	6.00	7,524	1,140
1988	5.3	5.2	195	1,014	6.70	6,794	1,307
1989 2/	4.9	4.8	185	888	9.05	8,036	1,674
				SWEETPOTATOES			
1984	2.4	2.4	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
1985	2.7	2.7	125	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
1986	2.0	2.0	110	220	19.60	4,312	2,156
1987	2.3	2.3	120	276	16.60	4,582	1,992
1988	2.4	2.3	75	173	19.00	3,287	1,429
1989 2/	2.2	2.1	85	179	22.00	3,938	1,875
				ALFALFA HAY			
1984	---	45	3.70	167	---	---	---
1985	---	43	3.90	168	---	---	---
1986	---	43	3.40	146	---	---	---
1987	---	40	3.40	136	---	---	---
1988	---	39	3.10	121	---	---	---
1989 2/	---	34	2.80	95	---	---	
				OTHER HAY			
1984	---	75	2.00	150	---	---	---
1985	---	75	2.20	165	---	---	---
1986	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
1987	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
1988	---	71	1.90	135	---	---	---
1989 2/	---	77	1.90	146	---	---	---
				ALL HAY			
1984	---	120	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
1985	---	118	2.82	333	90.50	30,137	255
1986	---	115	2.58	297	102.00	30,294	263
1987	---	112	2.56	287	105.00	30,135	269
1988	---	110	2.33	256	107.00	27,392	249
1989 2/	---	111	2.17	241	107.00	25,787	232

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweetpotatoes in hundredweight; hay in tons. 2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres planted for all purposes --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	20,600	20,000	19,000	16,400	14,700	15,400
Morris	2,600	3,100	2,600	2,100	2,200	2,000
Somerset	6,400	7,400	7,100	5,900	4,600	4,400
Sussex	8,400	9,600	6,300	5,300	5,200	5,100
Warren	26,700	26,900	26,400	22,200	21,300	21,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	15,800	15,600	14,600	12,300	11,800	12,100
Mercer	6,400	7,100	6,600	5,100	4,800	4,300
Middlesex	4,700	5,100	4,700	4,100	3,500	3,400
Monmouth	6,600	6,600	6,000	5,600	4,300	4,400
Ocean	1,100	1,500	1,300	1,000	800	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	400	300	2/	2/
Camden	200	400	300	300	2/	2/
Cape May	500	500	300	300	300	300
Cumberland	5,000	5,300	5,000	4,500	3,600	3,800
Gloucester	5,700	5,700	5,300	3,900	4,300	4,100
Salem	18,600	19,400	18,900	15,700	13,300	13,700
Other counties	400	500	200	- - -	300	300
STATE	130,000	135,000	125,000	105,000	95,000	95,000
			-- Acres harvested for grain --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	17,300	17,700	15,600	14,100	12,100	11,900
Morris	2,300	2,800	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,500
Somerset	5,100	5,900	5,000	4,500	3,800	3,300
Sussex	2,800	4,200	3,600	3,400	3,700	2,300
Warren	19,700	21,100	19,200	17,500	17,300	16,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12,600	13,200	12,100	10,900	10,500	9,800
Mercer	6,000	6,600	6,200	4,900	4,200	3,300
Middlesex	4,200	4,800	4,300	4,000	3,200	2,700
Monmouth	6,000	6,400	5,500	5,100	3,900	3,700
Ocean	1,000	1,400	1,100	900	700	600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	100	200	200	200	2/	2/
Camden	200	300	200	200	2/	2/
Cape May	400	400	200	200	200	200
Cumberland	4,000	4,400	3,200	2,800	3,100	2,800
Gloucester	3,700	4,200	3,200	3,200	3,500	2,700
Salem	13,300	15,000	12,000	11,100	10,700	9,500
Other counties	300	400	200	- - -	300	200
STATE	99,000	109,000	94,000	85,000	79,000	71,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	1,764,600	1,893,900	1,762,800	1,410,000	882,800	1,190,000
Morris	262,200	313,600	242,000	198,000	136,800	159,000
Somerset	535,500	625,400	520,000	499,500	269,800	336,600
Sussex	280,000	415,800	334,800	323,000	255,300	225,400
Warren	1,851,800	2,257,700	2,150,400	2,012,500	1,280,200	1,716,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	1,360,800	1,438,800	1,270,500	1,166,300	693,000	1,019,200
Mercer	684,000	745,800	682,000	558,600	268,800	326,700
Middlesex	457,800	518,400	438,600	456,000	233,600	275,400
Monmouth	630,000	665,600	572,000	535,500	257,400	355,200
Ocean	101,000	138,600	106,700	81,900	42,700	56,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	10,600	20,800	17,400	14,000	2/	2/
Camden	20,200	30,000	15,200	13,800	2/	2/
Cape May	41,200	40,000	14,800	13,600	13,800	19,800
Cumberland	488,000	536,800	342,400	196,000	210,800	299,600
Gloucester	425,500	478,800	310,400	262,400	245,000	264,600
Salem	1,649,200	1,830,000	1,260,000	1,098,900	781,100	978,500
Other counties	30,600	40,000	18,000	- - -	18,900	19,600
STATE	10,593,000	11,990,000	10,058,000	8,840,000	5,530,000	7,242,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	102	107	113	100	68	100
Morris	114	112	110	99	76	106
Somerset	105	106	104	111	71	102
Sussex	100	99	93	95	69	98
Warren	94	107	112	115	74	104
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	108	109	105	107	66	104
Mercer	114	113	110	114	64	99
Middlesex	109	108	102	114	73	102
Monmouth	105	104	104	105	66	96
Ocean	101	99	97	91	61	94
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	106	104	87	70	2/	2/
Camden	101	100	76	69	2/	2/
Cape May	103	100	74	68	69	99
Cumberland	122	122	107	70	68	107
Gloucester	115	114	97	82	70	98
Salem	124	122	105	99	73	103
Other counties	102	100	90	--	63	98
STATE	107	110	107	104	70	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	9,100	8,800	7,900	7,900	7,100	7,600
Somerset	6,500	6,700	6,700	4,000	4,200	4,500
Warren	3,400	3,000	2,600	2,200	1,800	2,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	20,800	19,700	20,000	16,900	16,500	18,400
Mercer	11,000	11,400	11,400	10,800	10,800	12,400
Middlesex	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	6,900	6,900
Monmouth	18,600	17,900	14,800	11,100	13,300	12,300
Ocean	1,200	1,200	1,000	700	600	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	900	600	400	300	2/	2/
Camden	1,300	900	800	500	400	
Cape May	900	900	600	300	300	400
Cumberland	14,000	12,900	12,000	11,500	11,400	13,600
Gloucester	13,500	12,700	9,500	9,000	8,000	10,400
Salem	24,000	24,500	21,500	21,100	21,300	22,200
Other counties	500	500	500	400	400	500
STATE	133,000	129,000	117,000	99,000	103,000	113,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	32	36	38	33	26	35
Somerset	29	33	29	34	26	36
Warren	34	34	35	34	29	36
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	33	33	29	32	24	32
Mercer	31	34	29	32	25	35
Middlesex	32	34	28	31	27	33
Monmouth	30	33	26	28	25	29
Ocean	30	31	23	28	25	30
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	26	31	25	25	2/	2/
Camden	25	31	23	24	27	26
Cape May	32	32	23	23	28	25
Cumberland	33	36	32	25	30	29
Gloucester	29	33	23	32	28	31
Salem	30	35	29	33	30	32
Other counties	29	32	33	28	28	28
STATE	31	34	29	31	27	32
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	291,200	316,800	300,200	260,700	184,600	266,000
Somerset	188,500	221,100	194,300	136,000	109,200	162,000
Warren	115,600	102,000	91,000	74,800	52,200	93,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	686,400	650,100	580,000	540,800	396,000	588,800
Mercer	341,000	387,600	330,600	345,600	270,000	434,000
Middlesex	233,600	248,200	204,400	226,300	186,300	227,700
Monmouth	558,000	590,700	384,800	310,800	332,500	356,700
Ocean	36,000	37,200	23,000	19,600	15,000	21,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	23,400	18,600	10,000	7,500	2/	2/
Camden	32,500	27,900	18,400	12,000	10,800	13,000
Cape May	28,800	28,800	13,800	6,900	8,400	10,000
Cumberland	462,000	464,400	384,000	287,500	342,000	394,400
Gloucester	391,500	419,100	218,500	288,000	224,000	322,400
Salem	720,000	857,500	623,500	696,300	639,000	710,400
Other counties	14,500	16,000	16,500	11,200	11,000	16,000
STATE	4,123,000	4,386,000	3,393,000	3,224,000	2,781,000	3,616,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	4,100	3,800	2,900	2,800	3,600	4,200
Somerset	2,100	2,000	1,800	1,400	1,600	1,800
Warren	2,400	2,200	2,000	1,800	2,000	2,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,700	3,300	2,500	2,500	3,400	4,000
Mercer	4,000	3,600	2,800	2,200	3,000	3,800
Middlesex	2,200	2,100	1,700	1,200	1,300	1,600
Monmouth	5,000	4,400	3,800	3,400	2,900	2,900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	400	300	300	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	4,900	5,600	3,500	4,600	5,000	5,500
Gloucester	3,600	3,300	2,600	1,900	2,200	2,600
Salem	6,300	6,100	5,800	4,800	5,600	6,100
Other counties	300	300	300	400	400	300
STATE	39,000	37,000	30,000	27,000	31,000	35,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	38	57	38	43	44	37
Somerset	41	50	34	47	42	43
Warren	47	60	54	55	53	41
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	45	51	44	48	46	37
Mercer	43	50	37	42	41	40
Middlesex	40	50	41	51	44	38
Monmouth	43	49	50	52	48	35
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	41	47	43	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	47	54	45	47	49	43
Gloucester	42	48	36	32	38	34
Salem	43	52	45	39	43	40
Other counties	40	48	41	38	46	36
STATE	43	52	43	45	45	39
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	155,800	216,600	110,200	120,400	158,400	155,400
Somerset	86,100	100,000	61,200	65,800	67,200	77,400
Warren	112,800	132,000	108,000	99,000	106,000	90,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	166,500	168,300	110,000	120,000	156,400	148,000
Mercer	172,000	180,000	103,600	92,400	123,000	152,000
Middlesex	88,000	105,000	69,700	61,200	57,200	60,800
Monmouth	215,000	215,600	190,000	176,800	139,200	101,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	16,400	14,100	12,900	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	230,300	302,400	157,500	216,200	245,000	236,500
Gloucester	151,200	158,400	93,600	60,800	83,600	88,400
Salem	270,900	317,200	261,000	187,200	240,800	244,000
Other counties	12,000	14,400	12,300	15,200	18,200	10,800
STATE	1,677,000	1,924,000	1,290,000	1,215,000	1,395,000	1,365,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	300	400	400	300	2/	2/
Somerset	300	400	300	200	2/	2/
Warren	200	200	200	200	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,200	3,500	3,100	2,200	2,000	1,300
Mercer	1,600	1,700	1,100	800	800	800
Middlesex	800	800	700	600	500	300
Monmouth	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,000	500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,100	2,600	2,500	2,000	1,000	1,400
Gloucester	500	900	1,000	800	400	500
Salem	3,900	4,700	4,900	3,300	2,600	2,800
Other counties	400	300	400	400	700	400
STATE	15,000	17,000	16,000	12,000	9,000	8,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	61	69	59	61	2/	2/
Somerset	65	66	65	65	2/	2/
Warren	65	65	57	63	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	50	60	65	64	67	63
Mercer	61	66	64	60	65	60
Middlesex	56	64	58	66	69	62
Monmouth	54	63	64	66	70	61
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	62	69	69	64	72	68
Gloucester	54	62	58	54	68	54
Salem	52	60	57	53	64	53
Other counties	50	63	64	56	67	56
STATE	55	63	62	60	67	59
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	18,300	27,600	23,600	18,300	2/	2/
Somerset	19,500	26,400	19,500	13,000	2/	2/
Warren	13,000	13,000	11,400	12,600	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	160,000	210,000	201,500	140,800	134,000	81,900
Mercer	97,600	112,200	70,400	48,000	52,000	48,000
Middlesex	44,800	51,200	40,600	39,600	34,500	18,600
Monmouth	91,800	94,500	89,600	79,200	70,000	30,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	130,200	179,400	172,500	128,000	72,000	95,200
Gloucester	27,000	55,800	58,000	43,200	27,200	27,000
Salem	202,800	282,000	279,300	174,900	166,400	148,400
Other counties	20,000	18,900	25,600	22,400	46,900	22,400
STATE	825,000	1,071,000	992,000	720,000	603,000	472,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: HAY HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Alfalfa Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	7,100	6,400	6,900	6,400	6,300	5,700
Morris	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	900	800
Somerset	3,700	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,200	2,600
Sussex	7,100	6,900	6,400	6,300	6,200	5,500
Warren	9,400	8,900	8,100	7,500	7,200	6,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,100	3,900	4,200	3,700	3,900	3,400
Mercer	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,600	1,400	800
Middlesex	500	500	500	400	300	200
Monmouth	2,800	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,200	2,000
Ocean	300	300	200	200	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	500	500	500	400	300	200
Cumberland	1,200	1,200	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,200
Gloucester	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,200
Salem	3,700	3,700	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,300
Other counties	500	500	500	400	400	400
STATE	45,000	43,000	43,000	40,000	39,000	34,000
			-- Other Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	17,000	17,000	15,500	16,000	16,300	17,600
Morris	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,500	4,300	4,800
Somerset	8,000	8,500	8,400	8,500	8,300	8,400
Sussex	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	14,000
Warren	8,000	8,000	7,600	7,800	7,600	8,300
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	5,500	6,000	5,700	5,200	5,300	5,900
Mercer	2,800	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,100	2,800
Middlesex	900	900	700	600	700	900
Monmouth	2,600	2,600	3,000	2,700	2,800	3,000
Ocean	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,000	600	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	800	1,300	1,100	1,100	800	1,000
Cumberland	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,500
Gloucester	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500
Salem	3,800	3,500	3,300	3,100	2,900	3,400
Other counties	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200
STATE	75,000	75,000	72,000	72,000	71,000	77,000
			-- All Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	24,100	23,400	22,400	22,400	22,600	23,300
Morris	5,400	5,400	5,300	5,500	5,200	5,600
Somerset	11,700	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,500	11,000
Sussex	21,100	20,400	19,900	19,800	19,700	19,500
Warren	17,400	16,900	15,700	15,300	14,800	14,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	9,600	9,900	9,900	8,900	9,200	9,300
Mercer	4,600	4,400	4,400	3,900	3,500	3,600
Middlesex	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,100
Monmouth	5,400	5,100	5,500	5,100	5,000	5,000
Ocean	1,800	1,600	1,300	1,200	800	900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,300	1,800	1,600	1,500	1,100	1,200
Cumberland	4,700	4,200	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,700
Gloucester	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,700
Salem	7,500	7,200	7,100	6,700	6,600	6,700
Other counties	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600
STATE	120,000	118,000	115,000	112,000	110,000	111,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Yield per acre (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1
Morris	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Somerset	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Sussex	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
Warren	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.3
Mercer	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9
Middlesex	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.0
Monmouth	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Ocean	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Cumberland	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1
Gloucester	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Salem	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2
Other counties	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
STATE	2.64	2.82	2.60	2.60	2.33	2.20
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	61,600	62,000	55,300	56,000	49,400	48,100
Morris	12,800	13,300	10,800	12,200	10,300	10,800
Somerset	29,600	31,000	26,100	25,500	24,300	22,500
Sussex	57,100	61,000	50,300	51,000	46,300	45,400
Warren	46,900	53,500	48,100	45,700	40,300	36,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	28,000	28,900	25,700	26,600	23,800	21,000
Mercer	12,000	12,100	11,100	8,900	7,700	6,700
Middlesex	3,400	3,700	3,000	2,600	2,300	2,200
Monmouth	15,300	14,800	15,000	14,100	12,600	11,600
Ocean	3,600	3,700	2,800	2,400	1,500	1,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	3,200	4,300	3,900	2,700	2,000	2,000
Cumberland	10,800	10,300	11,900	11,800	10,700	10,100
Gloucester	6,800	7,700	8,300	5,600	5,400	5,100
Salem	22,400	22,500	21,100	18,800	16,400	14,500
Other counties	3,500	4,200	3,600	3,000	3,000	3,000
STATE	317,000	333,000	297,000	287,000	256,000	241,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres planted --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	600	600	400	400	400
Mercer	500	500	400	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,200	700	500
Monmouth	1,900	1,600	1,100	600	400	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	300	300	300	200
Cumberland	1,700	2,200	2,100	2,100	1,800	1,800
Salem	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,400
Other counties	200	300	200	400	300	300
STATE	8,600	9,000	7,900	6,700	5,300	4,900
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	600	600	400	400	400
Mercer	500	500	400	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,200	700	500
Monmouth	1,800	1,600	1,000	600	400	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	300	300	300	200
Cumberland	1,700	2,000	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,700
Salem	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,400
Other counties	200	300	200	400	300	300
STATE	8,500	8,800	7,800	6,600	5,200	4,800
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	235	265	225	200	195	165
Mercer	200	280	250	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	180	290	240	190	215	210
Monmouth	215	280	240	200	210	205
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	210	270	255	210	200	210
Cumberland	240	275	250	180	180	190
Salem	230	295	235	190	200	170
Other counties	170	215	180	200	185	175
STATE	215	280	240	190	195	185
			-- Production (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	141,000	159,000	135,000	80,000	78,000	66,000
Mercer	100,000	140,000	100,000	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	306,000	493,000	360,000	228,000	150,500	105,000
Monmouth	387,000	448,000	240,000	120,000	84,000	61,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	84,000	108,000	76,500	63,000	60,000	42,000
Cumberland	408,000	550,000	525,000	360,000	306,000	323,000
Salem	368,000	501,500	399,500	323,000	280,000	238,000
Other counties	34,000	64,500	36,000	80,000	55,500	52,500
STATE	1,828,000	2,464,000	1,872,000	1,254,000	1,014,000	888,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEETPOTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres planted --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,000	900	800	1,000	1,100	1,000
Camden	200	500	200	400	200	200
Cumberland	300	300	200	200	300	300
Gloucester	600	600	600	500	500	400
Salem	200	200	100	100	100	100
Other counties	100	200	100	100	200	200
STATE	2,400	2,700	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,200
			-- Acres harvested --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,000	900	800	1,000	1,000	900
Camden	200	500	200	400	200	200
Cumberland	300	300	200	200	300	300
Gloucester	600	600	600	500	500	400
Salem	200	200	100	100	100	100
Other counties	100	200	100	100	200	200
STATE	2,400	2,700	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,100
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	115	130	115	130	75	90
Camden	130	125	105	130	60	70
Cumberland	120	125	115	120	80	90
Gloucester	100	125	105	90	70	90
Salem	90	120	110	130	100	90
Other counties	90	110	100	120	85	60
STATE	110	125	110	120	75	85
			-- Production (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	115,000	117,000	92,000	130,000	75,000	81,000
Camden	26,000	62,500	21,000	52,000	12,000	14,000
Cumberland	36,000	37,500	23,000	24,000	24,000	27,000
Gloucester	60,000	75,000	63,000	45,000	35,000	36,000
Salem	18,000	24,000	11,000	13,000	10,000	9,000
Other counties	9,000	22,000	10,000	12,000	17,000	12,000
STATE	264,000	338,000	220,000	276,000	173,000	179,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES

Crop	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Potatoes									
Sweet potatoes									
Soybeans									
Wheat									
Rye									
Corn:									
Grain									
Silage									
Forage									
Oats									
Barley									
Hay:									
Alfalfa									
Other									

Planting

Harvest — Begins, Most Active, Ends

Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen
Extension Staff Meteorologist

January: Temperatures averaged much above normal with most locations averaging 3 to 5 degrees above expected monthly averages. Extremes were 64°F at Moorestown and Woodstown, and -2°F at Newton. Precipitation totals for the month were below normal with Belleplain receiving the greatest with 2.79 inches. The greatest monthly snowfall was 7.0 inches recorded at Woodstown.

February: Temperatures averaged slightly above normal. Temperature extremes were 70°F at Tuckerton and 2°F at High Point. Precipitation averaged slightly below normal in the north to slightly above normal in the south. Total ranged from 1.95 inches at Newton to 5.41 inches at Jersey City. The greatest 24-hour snowfall total was 12.8 inches at Pomona on the 24th.

March: Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal with extremes of 84°F at several locations and 0°F at Newton. Precipitation totals were 0 to 1 inch below normal with extremes of 2.53 inches at Belleplain and 8.39 inches at Cape May. The greatest monthly snowfall total was 9.2 inches at Somerville.

April: Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal. The warmest temperature was 82°F at Belleplain and the coldest 19° at Newton. Precipitation averaged below normal in the north to above normal in the south. Totals ranged from 1.64 inches at Belvidere to 6.04 inches at Cape May.

May: Temperatures averaged near normal with extremes of 91°F at Tuckerton and 32°F at Newton and Morris Plains. Precipitation totals were much above normal ranging from 3.67 inches at Cape May to 12.54 inches at Morris Plains. The greatest 24-hour precipitation total was 3.60 inches at Essex Fells on the 16th to 17th.

June: Temperatures averaged above normal and precipitation totaled much above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from 1.39 inches at Brant Beach to 9.37 inches at Lambertville. Temperature extremes were 96°F at Newark and Tuckerton and 42° at several locations.

July: Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees F below normal with extremes of 99°F at Newark and 47°F at Charlotteburg. The greatest number of days with temperatures of 90°F or higher was 13 at Lambertville. Precipitation totals were generally below normal in the north and much above normal in the south. Monthly totals ranged from 2.32 inches at High Point to 13.13 inches at Audubon. The greatest 24-hour total was 4.96 inches at Audubon on the 5th.

August: Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees below normal with the highest reading of 97°F at Newark and the lowest 42°F at Charlotteburg. Lambertville had the greatest number of days above 90°F with a total of 7. Precipitation totals were highly variable acress the State, ranging from 2.42 inches at Seabrook to 9.16 inches at Long Branch.

September: September was a wet month. Precipitation totals ranged from 4.76 inches at Toms River to 12.68 inches at New Brunswick. The greatest 24 hour total was 5.66 inches on the 20th to 21st at New Brunswick. Temperatures averaged near normal with extremes of 97°F at Newark and 27°F at Morris Plains.

October: October had average temperatures that ranged from slightly above normal to slightly below normal. Extremes were 87°F at Toms River and 23°F at Morris Plains. Precipitation totals were above normal ranging from 3.14 inches at Hammonton to 7.02 inches at Morris Plains.

November: Temperatures and precipitation both averaged below normal. The highest temperature was 77°F at Toms River on the 15th and the lowest was 4°F on the 24th. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.03 inches at Woodstown to 4.51 inches at Jersey City. The greatest 24 hour snowfall was 6.8 inches at Tuckerton on the 23rd.

December: The coldest December on record at most locations occurred in 1989. Temperatues averaged 10 to 12°F below normal with extremes of 54°F at several locations and -12°F at Sussex. The greatest number of days with temperatures below zero was 7 at Long Valley. Precipitation totals were well below normal ranging from 2.13 inches at Jersey City to 0.26 inches at Flemington. The greatest amount of snowfall totalled 14.0 inches at Sussex.

Source: Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Cook College, Rutgers University

Overall weather conditions during the 1989 growing season were generally poor. Above normal precipitation during May and June delayed planting schedules. Moist conditions increased disease pressure and ill timed heavy rainfall events produced some poor quality fruits and vegetables. Precipitation totals for the 1989 growing season (figure 1) were much above normal over the entire State. Rainfall during the crucial period of May to September (figure 3) was also much above normal.

March - October Precipitation

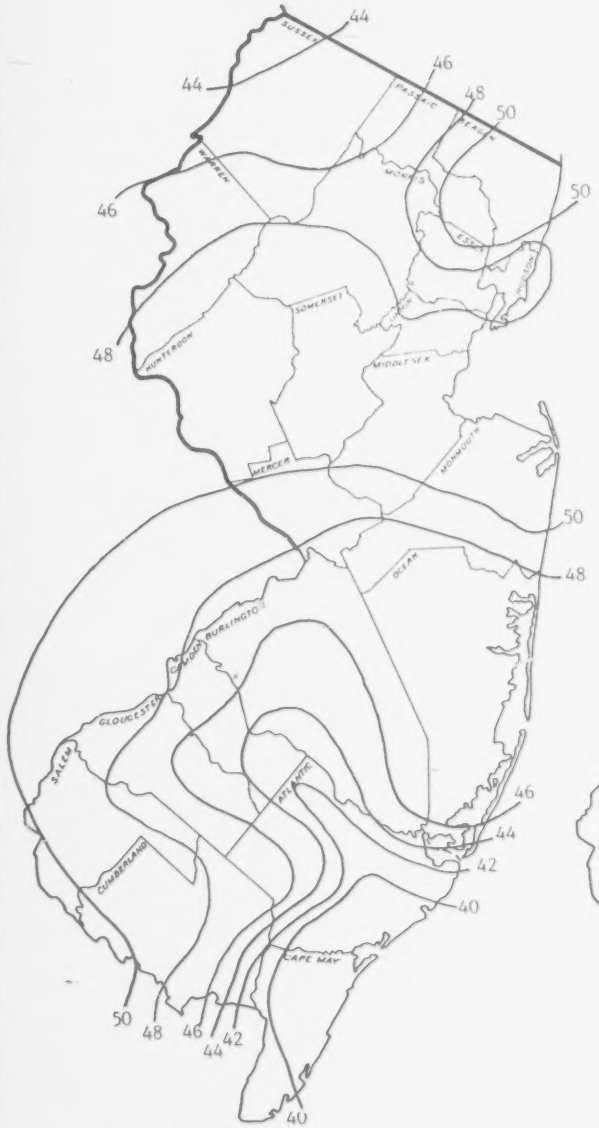


Figure 1 - Growing Season Precipitation
(March - October)
1989

Figure 2 - Growing Season Precipitation
(March - October)
Long Term Average (1951-80)

May - September Precipitation

Figure 3 - Growing Season Precipitation
(May - September)
1989

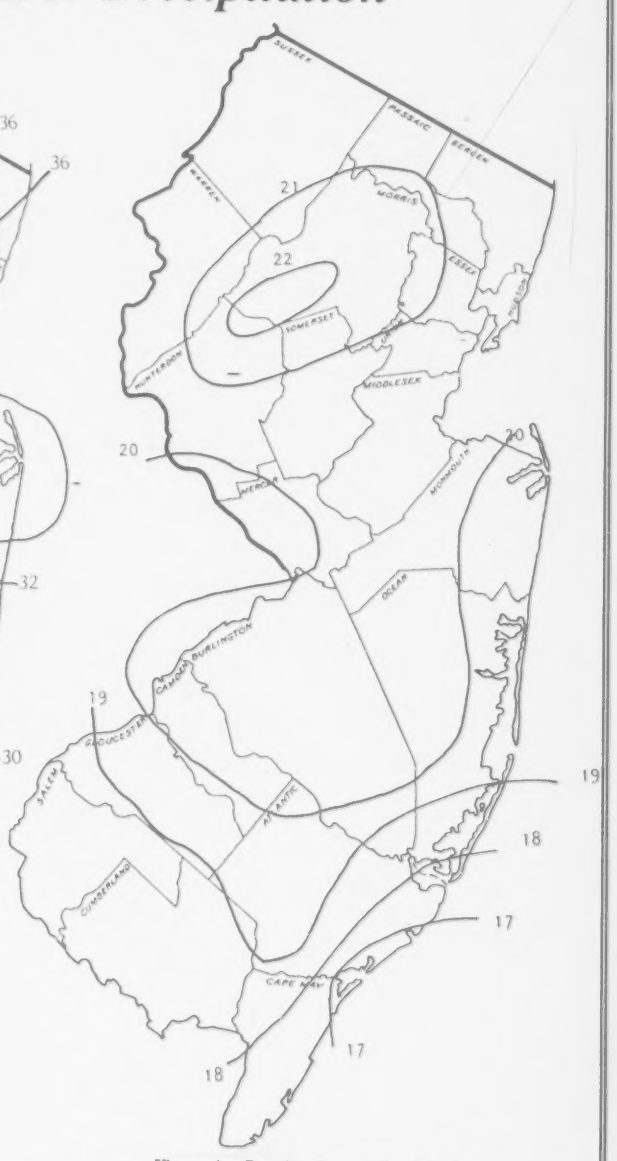


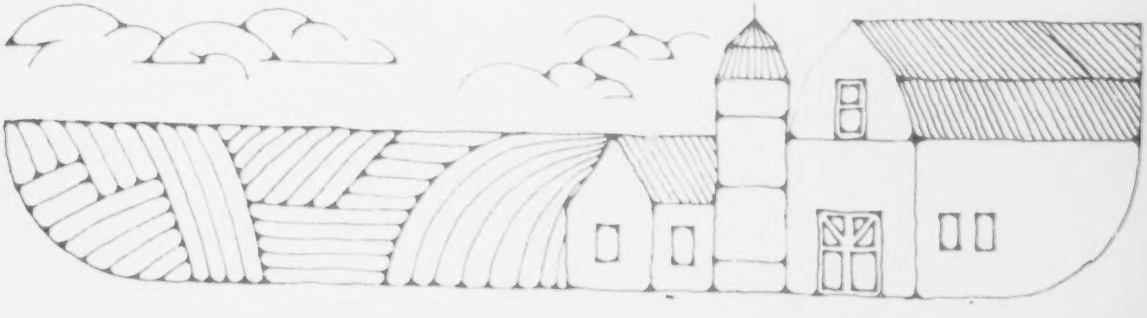
Figure 4 - Growing Season Precipitation
(May - September)
Long Term Average (1951-80)

NEW JERSEY: TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1989

Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Normal
							-- inches --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark .....R	M	2.81	4.48	3.66	11.15	6.95	4.10	5.80	8.73	6.60	M2.50	.30	---	---
Canoe Brook.....	2.05	2.63	3.98	3.66	9.20	5.34	4.58	3.63	8.29	6.52	3.26	.29	53.43	48.62
Hunterdon, Lambertville.	2.26	3.10	4.14	2.54	8.19	9.37	4.99	7.27	9.39	4.87	2.51	.63	59.26	44.13
Flemington...	1.80	2.33	4.12	3.11	9.46	8.29	5.58	2.73	8.75	5.55	2.35	.26	54.33	46.66
Morris, Boonton	1.29	2.85	3.73	3.41	11.19	6.76	3.23	4.27	8.34	5.76	3.56	.43	54.82	47.85
Morris Plains ..	2.05	3.01	4.44	4.41	12.54	5.75	3.00	3.46	7.94	7.02	3.93	.54	58.09	49.92
Passaic, Little Falls ..	1.78	3.67	5.30	3.86	10.76	7.71	3.70	5.12	9.31	6.24	3.15	M0.88	M60.50	---
Somerset, Somerville ...	2.13	2.71	3.38	3.64	8.91	6.27	4.58	2.73	6.74	5.17	2.88	.29	49.43	45.36
Sussex, Newton	1.53	1.95	2.92	2.11	9.28	7.22	3.35	4.92	10.52	6.14	2.42	.67	53.03	44.03
Sussex	1.73	2.30	2.78	2.83	9.68	7.24	2.69	4.14	8.41	6.37	2.86	.77	51.80	45.39
Union, Plainfield	M	2.97	3.81	3.90	8.92	5.61	6.43	5.34	7.79	6.81	2.44	.51	---	---
Warren, Belvidere	1.64	M2.06	3.79	1.64	8.57	6.75	4.04	4.48	9.91	6.24	2.34	.34	M51.80	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	M	3.10	2.80	M	M	M	M	M	M	3.14	M	M	---	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	2.41	3.47	4.67	4.55	4.64	3.74	6.40	5.68	5.92	4.45	2.87	1.61	50.41	41.93
Burlington, Indian Mills	M	M	---	---	M	3.87	8.04	4.88	6.28	4.36	2.38	1.40	---	---
Pemberton ..	2.20	3.70	4.32	2.85	8.32	5.40	9.17	2.42	7.34	4.97	2.52	1.01	54.22	45.79
Camden, Audubon	2.54	4.26	3.87	3.60	7.66	5.11	13.13	3.80	6.31	4.53	2.17	.75	57.93	45.35
Cape May, Belleplain ...	2.79	2.78	2.53	5.61	4.82	3.62	6.26	7.25	6.33	3.91	3.33	.88	50.11	45.22
Cumberland, Millville ..	1.61	4.30	5.12	4.37	7.48	7.22	5.80	7.98	6.36	4.33	2.23	1.77	58.57	42.95
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	2.74	4.17	3.84	4.29	7.34	6.95	7.94	3.91	6.60	5.12	2.26	1.02	56.18	44.84
Mercer, Hightstown.....	2.14	3.35	3.86	4.00	8.98	6.51	9.76	3.66	7.01	4.56	2.68	.31	56.82	44.39
Middlesex, New Brunswick	2.04	2.92	4.01	3.21	9.05	6.79	7.42	3.36	12.68	5.07	3.49	.43	60.47	45.50
Ocean, Toms River	2.41	2.90	5.33	5.82	8.53	4.60	8.03	5.45	4.76	4.25	4.42	.36	56.86	47.68
Salem, Woodstown	2.75	3.90	4.32	3.93	7.02	7.89	8.95	4.92	6.55	4.69	2.03	.78	57.73	42.81
COASTAL DIVISION														
Brant Beach	---	---	---	---	M	1.39	3.73	5.86	5.71	4.23	3.63	.63	---	---
Cape May	2.75	2.68	8.39	6.04	3.86	2.52	6.60	4.66	5.61	4.41	3.25	1.22	51.99	41.80
Long Branch	2.19	3.61	4.59	5.00	9.18	4.67	9.39	9.16	5.06	M	M4.22	.31	---	---
DIVISIONS							-- departure from normal (inches) --							
North	-1.59	-.23	-.32	-.78	6.13	2.91	-.17	-.06	4.27	2.48	-1.09	-3.24	8.31	---
Central and South	-1.03	.38	.23	.74	3.80	2.36	3.85	.30	3.32	1.20	-0.92	-2.86	11.37	---
Coastal	-0.93	-0.14	2.42	2.13	3.20	-0.17	2.85	1.95	2.22	1.13	-0.10	-3.13	11.43	---

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.
R - Amounts from recording rain gauge.
--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable by quality control checks, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Center.



NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1989

Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average	Normal
							-- degrees --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	33.2	30.7	38.7	47.8	59.6	70.0	72.2	70.4	65.1	55.0	42.2	20.7	50.5	53.5
Canoe Brook	32.4	30.8	M39.2	48.2	59.7	70.7	72.9	90.8	66.1	54.8	42.7	21.5	M50.8	48.8
Hunterdon, Lambertville	35.5	33.8	41.8	50.6	61.9	72.9	74.9	73.4	67.6	57.0	44.2	24.1	53.1	53.1
Flemington	32.1	30.2	37.6	47.3	58.2	69.6	72.0	70.3	65.0	53.7	41.3	20.8	M49.8	51.0
Morris, Boonton	31.2	30.1	38.0	47.4	58.9	69.8	72.5	70.7	64.2	52.7	40.6	19.6	49.6	50.3
Morris Plains	31.4	29.8	38.1	46.5	57.5	68.6	70.7	69.0	62.3	51.2	40.7	20.8	48.9	50.3
Passaic, Little Falls	32.6	31.0	39.6	48.6	6.01	71.1	73.8	71.9	65.8	54.7	43.4	M21.9	M51.2	52.4
Somerset, Somerville	32.2	30.5	38.0	46.6	59.0	70.3	72.1	70.7	65.2	53.6	41.3	21.5	50.1	51.7
Sussex, Newton	28.8	27.2	34.8	44.3	57.1	68.0	70.7	68.1	62.3	51.6	40.6	17.5	47.6	48.4
Sussex	29.8	27.6	36.1	44.7	57.4	68.0	71.0	68.7	62.9	51.8	39.5	16.8	47.9	48.2
Union, Plainfield	M	M32.2	M41.3	50.1	59.9	70.8	72.6	72.0	65.2	54.8	42.0	21.7	M	---
Warren, Belvidere	31.2	29.4	36.6	46.0	57.3	68.8	71.1	69.7	64.2	53.8	41.2	20.1	49.1	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	M	32.9	40.3	M	M	M	M	M	M	57.7	M	M	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport	36.3	33.8	40.6	49.4	59.9	72.2	74.0	73.3	67.3	57.2	44.2	24.7	52.7	53.1
Burlington, Indian Mills	M	M	---	---	M	72.9	73.5	73.5	66.9	56.9	44.1	24.6	M	---
Pemberton	36.0	34.3	42.1	49.4	60.8	M72.4	73.2	73.1	66.9	56.5	44.9	24.3	M52.8	53.3
Camden, Audubon	37.3	35.2	43.4	52.5	61.9	74.4	75.2	74.7	69.2	58.4	45.6	26.2	54.5	---
Cape May, Belleplain	38.3	36.1	M43.0	51.9	61.2	73.4	74.3	73.3	67.9	57.9	45.6	25.7	M54.1	54.3
Cumberland, Millville	36.3	34.7	41.9	50.3	60.6	73.3	74.8	73.7	67.8	57.1	44.6	24.8	53.3	54.0
Gloucester, Glassboro	35.3	33.8	40.4	50.5	60.7	72.9	73.8	72.8	68.1	56.6	45.2	24.5	52.9	53.9
Mercer, Hightstown	34.3	32.3	39.2	48.1	59.5	71.1	72.3	71.3	65.7	54.5	43.1	22.5	51.2	52.8
Middlesex, New Brunswick	33.5	31.8	39.4	48.4	59.1	71.1	73.0	71.6	66.2	54.9	42.9	22.6	51.2	52.8
Ocean, Toms River	34.5	32.9	39.0	47.7	58.3	70.9	72.1	70.5	66.2	53.9	42.6	21.5	50.8	---
Salem, Woodstown	36.3	35.2	42.9	51.6	61.8	74.3	75.7	74.5	68.4	57.8	45.2	25.3	54.1	---
COASTAL DIVISION														
Brant Beach	---	---	---	---	M	72.1	74.6	74.4	68.8	58.1	46.3	26.0	M	---
Cape May	38.4	35.7	41.5	50.7	61.0	73.2	75.0	74.9	69.4	59.3	47.6	27.4	54.5	55.1
Long Branch	38.3	36.9	41.7	M49.0	58.4	71.5	M73.5	73.0	68.3	M	46.6	27.1	M	---
DIVISIONS							-- departure from normal (inches) --							
North	32.0	30.2	38.1	47.4	58.9	69.8	72.5	70.6	64.9	54.1	41.9	21.0	50.1	50.9
Central and South	36.0	34.1	41.2	50.2	60.5	72.9	74.1	73.2	67.5	56.7	44.4	24.3	52.9	53.5
Coastal	38.4	36.3	41.6	49.9	59.7	72.3	74.4	74.1	68.8	58.7	46.8	26.8	54.0	54.0

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.
--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable, or not received in time for publication.
SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE FREEZE DATES, SELECTED STATIONS 1/

County	Station	Years of record	Average dates of last occurrence in spring of:			Average dates of first occurrence in fall of:			Average number of days between dates for 32°
			32°	28°	24°	32°	28°	24°	
Atlantic	Hammonton	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 23	Oct 21	Nov 5	Nov 18	188
Burlington	Pemberton	30	May 1	Apr 13	Apr 2	Oct 11	Oct 23	Nov 7	162
Cape May	Cape May	30	Mar 30	Mar 22	Mar 8	Nov 10	Nov 29	Dec 9	225
Cumberland	Millville	30	Apr 16	Apr 4	Mar 20	Oct 25	Nov 6	Nov 16	191
Gloucester	Glassboro	30	Apr 13	Mar 27	Mar 19	Oct 25	Nov 7	Nov 17	194
Hunterdon	Flemington	30	May 7	Apr 21	Apr 4	Oct 8	Oct 16	Nov 3	153
Mercer	Hightstown	30	Apr 23	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 16	Oct 30	Nov 13	175
Middlesex	New Brunswick	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 22	Oct 22	Nov 2	Nov 20	189
Monmouth	Freehold	30	Apr 20	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 19	Nov 2	Nov 17	181
Morris	Boonton	30	Apr 24	Apr 8	Mar 26	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 11	172
Sussex	Sussex	30	May 9	Apr 26	Apr 9	Oct 2	Oct 16	Oct 28	145
Warren	Belvidere	30	Apr 30	Apr 13	Mar 30	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 8	166

1/ For the period 1951-1980 or that portion of this period for which data are available.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Climate of the States, No. 20, New Jersey, revised 1985.

Vegetable Summary

New Jersey vegetable growers had a poor growing season for the second year in a row. The adverse impact of the excessive rainfall to all vegetable crops was worse than the effect of the drought one year ago. During the growing season, most of New Jersey accumulated over 40 inches of rain, 12 inches more than the normal state average. The wet conditions caused strawberries and early season crops to rot and interrupted harvest. Late season crop plantings were delayed or missed due to the wet conditions. Most of the vegetable crops suffered lower yields and higher abandoned acreage was common around the state.

Area harvested for eleven fresh market and major processing vegetable crops, at 44,870 acres, was an 8 percent decrease from 1988. Total production, at 205.8 thousand tons, decreased 14 percent from 239.6 thousand tons one year ago. Total value of 1989 production for the eleven fresh and processing vegetables amounted to $76.3 million compared with $75.9 million in 1988. Higher unit prices for both the fresh market and processing vegetables contributed most to the increased total value of production.

Comparing 1989 harvested acreage with 1988, the fresh market harvested acreage decreased 6 percent, or 2,300 acres, while the harvested acreage for processing vegetables decreased 1,510 acres, down 14 percent. Among the fresh market vegetables, snap beans were the only crop with increased harvested acreage while eggplant and escarole harvested acres were unchanged and all other major fresh market vegetable acres declined.

Fresh market vegetables gross value per acre averaged $1,957 in 1989 compared with $1,813 in 1988, up $144 or 8 percent. Processing vegetables gross value per acre averaged $739 in 1989 compared with $690 in 1988, up 7 percent.

In ranking New Jersey's fresh market vegetables by value of production, tomatoes ranked first with $13.5 million. Peppers replaced sweet corn and ranked second with $11.1 million. The third highest value of production was sweet corn with $9.5 million. Ranked fourth and fifth were cabbage and snap beans with $9.2 million and $5.2 million respectively.

The New Jersey fresh market tomato harvest totaled 5,100 acres, down 100 acres from 1988. Yield per acre averaged hundredweight, up 9 percent from the previous year. Production of fresh market tomatoes amounted to 434,000 85 hundredweight, a 7 percent increase from 406,000 hundredweight in 1988. The season average price of $31.00 per hundredweight was $1.50 lower than the $32.50 in 1988 but $5.30 higher than $25.70 in 1987. Despite the decrease in season average price, the value of production increased $.3 million because of the much higher production level.

New Jersey pepper growers harvested a total of 5,000 acres for the fresh and processing markets. This was a sharp decrease from the 6,100 acres harvested in 1987 and the 5,400 acres in 1988. The yield was 76 hundredweight per acre, down only slightly from 77 hundredweight in 1988. Production amounted to 380,000 hundredweight with gross value at $11.1 million. Season average price per hundredweight increased 18 percent per hundredweight from $24.80 in 1988 to $29.30 in 1989.

Garden State fresh market sweet corn harvested acres has declined since 1985. There were 8,600 acres harvested in 1989. This figure is down 1,400 acres from 1988 and 2,700 acres from 1987. Yield per acre averaged 62 hundredweight, the same as 1988, but was significantly lower than the 1987 and 1986 average of 80 hundredweight per acre. Production, at 533,000 hundredweight, was significantly down from the past five year average of 918,000 hundredweight per acre. The season average price rose 7% from 1988, up to $17.80 in 1989. The rise in price was not enough to offset the decline in production as the value of fresh sweet corn production was $9.5 million, down 9% from 1988.

There were 2,600 acres of cabbage harvested in the state in 1989, 100 acres less than a year before. Production decreased 10% from 648,000 hundredweight in 1988 to 585,000 hundredweight in 1989. The 1989 season average price of $15.70 per hundredweight was $2.90 higher than the 1988 price. The value of production, at $9.2 million, was $0.9 million, or 11% higher than in 1988.

Harvested acreage of fresh market snap beans rose 800 acres to 4,900 acres in 1989. Total production of fresh market snap beans was 142,000 hundredweight, up 8 percent from 131,000 hundredweight produced in 1988. Total value of fresh market snap beans was $5.2 million, which compares with $4.8 million in 1988.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1984-1989

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
ASPARAGUS, Jan - June, fresh market and processing						
1984	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
1985	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
1986	1,900	19	36	64.60	2,326	1,224
1987	1,800	18	32	65.30	2,090	1,161
1988	1,700	20	34	66.50	2,261	1,330
1989	1,500	25	38	64.80	2,462	1,641
CABBAGE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1984	3,400	225	763	7.56	5,808	1,708
1985	3,400	230	785	6.85	5,377	1,581
1986	3,200	240	768	11.10	8,525	2,664
1987	3,000	240	720	10.80	7,776	2,592
1988	2,700	240	648	12.80	8,294	3,072
1989	2,600	225	585	15.70	9,185	3,533
CUCUMBERS, July - Dec, fresh market						
1984	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
1985	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
1986	2,000	125	250	21.90	5,475	2,738
1987	2,200	160	352	18.80	6,618	3,008
1988	2,300	125	288	16.10	4,637	2,016
1989	2,000	115	230	16.30	3,749	1,875
EGGPLANT, July - Dec, fresh market						
1984	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
1985	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
1986	900	175	158	24.00	3,792	4,213
1987	900	180	162	20.40	3,305	3,672
1988	900	165	149	22.00	3,278	3,642
1989	900	145	131	21.40	2,803	3,114
ESCAROLE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1984	800	175	140	18.30	2,565	3,206
1985	900	170	153	21.50	3,290	3,656
1986	900	165	149	21.30	3,174	3,527
1987	900	160	144	23.30	3,355	3,728
1988	800	165	132	21.50	2,838	3,548
1989	800	145	116	26.20	3,039	3,799
LETTUCE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1984	2,800	160	444	14.00	6,213	2,219
1985	2,800	140	392	10.70	4,194	1,498
1986	2,600	165	429	12.70	5,448	2,095
1987	2,600	140	364	13.30	4,841	1,862
1988	2,600	170	442	11.60	5,127	1,972
1989	2,100	140	294	15.40	4,528	2,156
PEPPERS, July - Dec, fresh market and processing						
1984	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
1985	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
1986	6,600	85	561	22.10	12,398	1,878
1987	6,100	80	488	22.20	10,834	1,776
1988	5,400	77	416	24.80	10,317	1,911
1989	5,000	76	380	29.30	11,134	2,227

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1984-1989

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			SNAP BEANS, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1984	5,400	44	235	24.90	5,843	1,082
1985	5,500	46	253	24.30	6,148	1,118
1986	5,200	40	208	26.50	5,512	1,060
1987	5,300	35	186	31.00	5,766	1,088
1988	4,100	32	131	36.70	4,808	1,173
1989	4,900	29	142	36.60	5,197	1,061
			SPINACH, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1984	2,300	73	168	22.00	3,703	1,610
1985	2,400	67	161	27.50	4,428	1,845
1986	2,500	67	168	28.30	4,754	1,902
1987	2,400	65	156	26.80	4,181	1,742
1988	2,000	75	150	21.50	3,225	1,613
1989	1,900	65	124	34.20	4,241	2,232
			SWEET CORN, July - Dec, fresh market			
1984	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
1985	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
1986	12,200	80	976	14.40	14,054	1,152
1987	11,300	80	904	13.50	12,204	1,080
1988	10,000	62	620	16.70	10,354	1,035
1989	8,600	62	533	17.80	9,487	1,103
			TOMATOES, July - Dec, fresh market			
1984	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
1985	5,600	115	644	27.20	17,517	3,130
1986	5,400	110	594	23.10	13,721	2,541
1987	5,100	95	485	25.70	12,465	2,444
1988	5,200	78	406	32.50	13,195	2,275
1989	5,100	85	434	31.00	13,454	2,638
			SNAP BEANS, for processing 1/			
1984	8,000	2.81	22,480	202.00	4,541	568
1985	8,300	3.13	25,980	206.00	5,352	645
1986	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1987	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1988	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1989	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
			TOMATOES, for processing 1/			
1984	4,000	19.66	78,640	80.40	6,323	1,581
1985	4,200	21.95	92,190	75.00	6,914	1,646
1986	3,000	17.42	52,260	72.80	3,805	1,268
1987	2,900	19.40	56,260	72.00	4,051	1,397
1988	3,300	12.70	41,910	75.00	3,143	952
1989	3,000	10.53	31,590	88.60	2,799	933
			CUCUMBERS, for processing 1/			
1984	1,100	9.45	10,400	206.00	2,142	1,947
1985	660	11.01	7,270	204.00	1,483	2,247
1986	770	8.47	6,520	193.00	1,258	1,634
1987	560	8.75	4,900	194.00	951	1,698
1988	580	6.02	3,490	197.00	688	1,186
1989	670	6.14	4,110	195.00	801	1,196

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price are in tons.
2/ Estimates discontinued.
3/ No longer published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATOES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Fresh market --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	2/	2/
Hunterdon	200	150	100	150	100	100
Morris	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sussex	200	200	200	150	200	150
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	300	400	500	300	100
Middlesex	100	200	150	150	200	200
Monmouth	600	600	500	500	500	500
Ocean	100	100	2/	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	300	300	200	400	400
Cumberland	500	400	400	500	300	200
Gloucester	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,300	1,700	1,700
Salem	900	800	1,200	900	700	1,000
Other counties	600	650	650	550	600	650
STATE	6,000	5,600	5,400	5,100	5,100	5,100
			-- Processing --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	300	200	200	500	600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	200	200	200	2/	2/
Cumberland	900	900	500	500	700	800
Gloucester	1,000	1,100	800	900	600	400
Salem	1,600	1,600	900	1,000	1,400	1,100
Other counties	100	100	100	100	100	100
STATE	4,000	4,200	3,000	2,900	3,300	3,000
			-- Total --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	2/	2/
Hunterdon	200	150	100	150	100	100
Morris	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sussex	200	200	200	150	200	150
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	600	600	700	800	700
Middlesex	100	200	150	150	200	200
Monmouth	600	600	500	500	500	500
Ocean	100	100	2/	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	800	500	500	400	400	400
Camden	500	350	350	300	300	300
Cumberland	1,400	1,300	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gloucester	2,700	2,800	2,400	2,200	2,300	2,100
Salem	2,400	2,400	2,100	1,900	2,100	2,100
Other counties	200	400	450	350	400	450
STATE	10,000	9,800	8,400	8,000	8,400	8,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	250	200	200	200	200	150
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	100	100	100	2/
Cumberland	350	200	200	200	150	200
Gloucester	650	650	600	600	700	600
Salem	500	500	500	450	450	400
Other counties	150	250	300	250	100	150
STATE	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	100	100	100	100	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	150	200	300	350	300	200
Middlesex	100	200	150	150	100	100
Monmouth	400	300	400	400	350	350
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	700	500	400	350	300
Cumberland	1,100	1,000	900	800	800	850
Gloucester	350	250	400	300	300	300
Salem	200	300	200	200	200	200
Other counties	300	350	250	300	200	200
STATE	3,400	3,400	3,200	3,000	2,700	2,600

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LETTUCE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	100	150	200	250	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Monmouth	100	100	100	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	300	300	350	250
Cumberland	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,650	1,400
Gloucester	200	200	100	100	150	150
Salem	150	200	150	150	100	2/
Other counties	100	200	100	150	100	100
STATE	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Essex	100	100	100	---	---	---
Hunterdon	400	300	400	400	300	300
Morris	500	700	700	600	600	500
Somerset	200	200	200	200	200	100
Sussex	900	900	900	800	800	700
Warren	700	600	500	500	500	600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,000	2,500	1,900
Mercer	300	300	400	400	100	200
Middlesex	200	300	300	400	300	300
Monmouth	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100	900
Ocean	200	300	200	200	200	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	700	500	400	400	300
Camden	800	900	700	500	400	300
Cape May	400	400	300	300	200	100
Cumberland	700	500	400	500	500	400
Gloucester	900	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	900
Salem	700	1,000	900	800	800	800
Other counties	---	---	---	---	---	100
STATE	12,500	12,800	12,200	11,300	10,000	8,600

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEPPERS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	150	150	100	100	100
Monmouth	200	200	400	400	300	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	550	550	600	500	400	350
Camden	200	300	300	150	100	100
Cumberland	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,200
Gloucester	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,300
Salem	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400
Other counties	350	400	550	350	300	250
STATE	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,100	5,400	5,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1984-1989

Year	Acres harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value ($1,000)		
	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/
1984	44,200	13,100	59,700	214.6	111.5	351.9	67,943	13,006	83,160
1985	44,600	13,160	61,360	221.5	125.5	376.4	73,912	13,749	90,652
1986	43,400	3,770	54,950	214.9	58.7	309.1	79,179	5,063	88,822
1987	41,600	3,460	55,080	199.7	61.2	299.0	73,435	5,002	83,505
1988	37,700	3,880	48,680	170.8	45.4	239.6	68,334	3,831	75,913
1989	35,400	3,630	44,870	150.4	35.7	205.8	69,279	3,600	76,278

1/ Fresh market vegetable crops include asparagus, snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplants, escarole, lettuce, peppers, spinach, and tomatoes.
2/ 1984 - 1985 include snapbeans, tomatoes, cucumber for pickles; 1986 - 1989 include tomatoes and cucumbers for pickles.
3/ 1984 - 1985 include these crops listed under 1/, 2/, processing carrots, and processing green peas; 1986 - 1987 include those crops listed under 1/, 2/, processing carrots, processing green peas and processing sweet corn; 1988 - 1989 include those crops listed under 1/, 2/, processing carrots, and processing green peas.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING
USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES

Fruit Summary

Five major fruit and berry crops grow in the Garden State: apples, peaches, blueberries, cranberries and strawberries. In 1989, growers of these crops suffered another difficult year due to poor weather conditions. In most orchards, pesticide spraying and other field activity schedules were seriously interrupted by the untimely rains. Excessive rainfall also provided an ideal environmental for some plant diseases and caused berry crops to rot. Results of this wet condition had varied effects on the fruit and berry crops. Production of apples, peaches, cranberries, and strawberries dropped significantly from 1988, while blueberry production was higher than one year ago.

Statewide, production of the five major fruit and berry crops totaled 179.0 million pounds, down 16 percent from 1988. Total utilized production was 166.5 million pounds, 17 percent less than one year before. The value of utilized production for the five major fruit and berry crops was $66.9 million, down $.2 million from $67.1 million in 1988. The season average price for apples and peaches was higher in 1989 than in 1988, while the season average price for blueberries, strawberries and cranberries was lower.

Ranking crops by value of utilized production resulted in blueberries first with $24.6 million. Peaches ranked second with $22.5 million, while cranberries were third with $12.0 million. Apples and strawberries ranked fourth and fifth with $6.6 million and $1.3 million, respectively.

New Jersey apple production totaled 48.0 million pounds in 1989. Utilized production, at 43.0 million pounds, accounted for 90 percent of the total production. This was the lowest utilization level in the past six years, and was down 17.0 million pounds from 1988. The value of 1989 apple production dropped 9 percent from the 1988 level despite a 28 percent increase in the season average price. In 1989, Gloucester county was the leading producer, accounting for 14.0 million pounds or 29 percent of the State's total production. Burlington and Monmouth county ranked second and third with production of 5.5 million pounds and 4.8 million pounds, respectively. Cumberland replaced Atlantic county in ranking forth with production of 4.4 million pounds. Atlantic county ranked fifth with 4.0 million pounds.

Total peach production in the Garden State was 70.0 million pounds in 1989, down 15.0 million pounds from 1988. The lower level of production was due to wet conditions during full bloom, resulting in lighter fruit setting. Production not utilized was estimated at 5.0 million pounds. In 1989, there was a $3.0 million gain in the value of utilized production. This resulted from a higher season average price in 1989 which more than offset the decrease in utilized production from 1988. Gloucester was the leading peach growing county in the state with production of 31.0 million pounds or 44 percent of the total state production. Cumberland and Atlantic county were ranked second and third with production of 13.0 million and 9.0 million pounds respectively.

The 1989 blueberry production was estimated at 30.0 million pounds, up 36 percent from 22.0 million in 1988. Unharvested and not utilized production, at 2.5 million pounds, was a result of frequent rains and a labor shortage during the peak harvesting period. Value of the 1989 utilized crop was $24.6 million compared with $21.4 million in 1988, up 15 percent. Atlantic and Burlington county were the two leading blueberry producing counties.

New Jersey cranberry growers produced a crop of 292,000 barrels in 1989, 21 percent below the record crop of 370,000 barrels in 1988. The value of utilized production was $12.0 million, down 28 percent from the record high $16.7 million in 1988. The Chatsworth area of Burlington county is the major cranberry producing area in the Garden State.

Strawberry growers harvested 18,000 hundredweight of strawberries in 1989. This was a sharp decline from the 42,000 hundredweight produced in 1987 and the 32,000 hundredweight produced in 1988. The area harvested, at 600 acres, was 100 acres lower than in 1988 and 200 acres lower than in 1987. Lower production levels in 1989 were caused by the wet conditions and animal damage. During the harvesting period, the wet conditions interrupted the harvest and caused the berries to rot. In northern Jersey, deer damage to the strawberry fields caused some acreage abandonment. The value of utilized production was $1.3 million, compared with $2.3 million in 1988.

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE, 1984-1989

Crop year	Production 1/		Utilization		Season average price per unit 3/	Value of utilized production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 2/	Processed		
			APPLES (million pounds)			
1984	110.0	110.0	64.0	46.0	12.7	14,014
1985	105.0	103.0	58.0	45.0	11.8	12,128
1986	100.0	100.0	37.0	63.0	12.4	12,416
1987	80.0	77.0	37.0	40.0	12.4	9,520
1988	65.0	60.0	20.0	40.0	12.0	7,220
1989	48.0	43.0	22.0	21.0	15.3	6,579
			PEACHES (million pounds)			
1984	50.0	50.0	50.0	4/	28.6	14,310
1985	95.0	90.0	90.0	4/	28.3	25,454
1986	105.0	100.0	100.0	4/	23.6	23,643
1987	80.0	76.0	76.0	4/	22.7	17,284
1988	85.0	80.0	80.0	4/	24.4	19,524
1989	70.0	65.0	65.0	4/	34.6	22,512
			BLUEBERRIES (thousand pounds)			
1984	30,000	29,000	23,000	6,000	62.0	17,980
1985	35,000	34,000	25,600	8,400	75.6	25,688
1986	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	77.4	23,216
1987	23,000	23,000	16,900	6,100	82.8	19,053
1988	22,000	21,000	14,000	7,000	102.0	21,350
1989	30,000	27,500	17,000	10,500	89.3	24,560
			STRAWBERRIES (thousand cwt)			
1984	50	50	50	---	59.30	2,965
1985	61	61	61	---	50.20	3,062
1986	38	38	38	---	54.30	2,063
1987	42	42	42	---	68.00	2,856
1988	32	32	32	---	72.20	2,310
1989	18	18	18	---	69.90	1,258
			CRANBERRIES (thousand barrels)			
1984	274.0	274.0	---	271.8	47.00	12,878
1985	320.0	320.0	---	319.0	46.90	15,008
1986	325.0	325.0	---	324.0	45.40	14,755
1987	280.0	280.0	---	279.0	45.10	12,628
1988	370.0	370.0	---	363.0	45.10	16,687
1989	292.0	292.0	---	290.0	41.00	11,972

1/ Difference between total production and that having utilized value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.
2/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.
3/ Price for apples, peaches and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel.
4/ Included in fresh utilization.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989 1/

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Hunterdon	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7
Morris	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.8
Sussex	2.5	2.8	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.6
Warren	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.3
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12.0	15.5	12.1	11.5	10.0	5.5
Mercer	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.7
Middlesex	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.2
Monmouth	9.0	10.3	10.1	7.5	7.0	4.8
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.0	6.5	4.0
Camden	6.5	6.0	8.0	5.0	4.3	3.1
Cumberland	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.5	6.0	4.4
Gloucester	41.5	31.5	29.6	26.0	17.1	14.0
Salem	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.0	1.2	0.9
Other counties	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
STATE	110.0	105.0	100.0	80.0	65.0	48.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL PEACH PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989 1/

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hunterdon	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
Morris	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sussex	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Warren	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3.5	5.6	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.0
Mercer	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Middlesex	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Monmouth	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	7.0	14.5	15.8	11.0	12.0	9.0
Camden	5.5	9.5	11.6	9.0	9.0	5.3
Cumberland	6.5	11.8	12.5	10.0	12.0	13.0
Gloucester	21.0	43.7	49.7	37.5	39.0	31.0
Other counties	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.5	1.5
STATE	50.0	95.0	105.0	80.0	85.0	70.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
Burlington	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,800	2,900
Atlantic	4,100	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,200	4,100
Other counties	800	700	700	700	700	800
STATE	7,900	7,700	7,900	7,600	7,700	7,800
			-- Yield per acre (lbs) --			
Burlington	3,200	3,800	2,860	2,600	2,200	3,450
Atlantic	4,390	5,230	4,700	3,480	3,420	4,610
Other counties	3,000	3,850	2,400	2,200	2,100	1,380
STATE	3,800	4,550	3,800	3,030	2,860	3,720
			-- Total production (1,000 lbs) --			
Burlington	9,600	11,400	8,580	7,540	6,160	10,000
Atlantic	18,000	20,900	19,740	13,920	14,370	18,900
Other counties	2,400	2,700	1,680	1,540	1,470	1,100
STATE	30,000	35,000	30,000	23,000	22,000	30,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

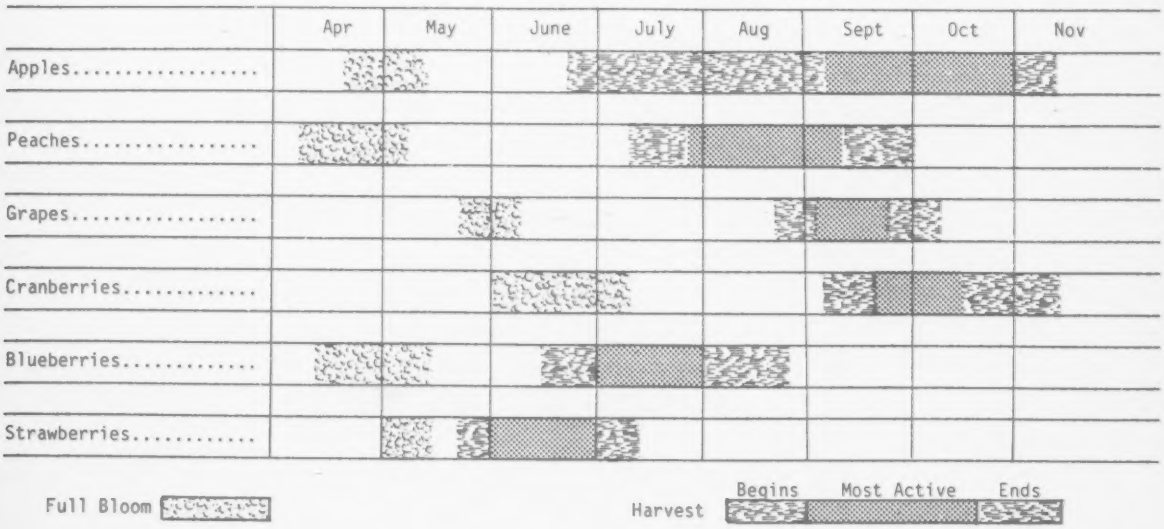
County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	150	100	100	100	100
Monmouth	100	100	150	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	150	150	100	100	100	50
Cumberland	150	150	150	150	100	100
Gloucester	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	300	450	300	250	200	150
STATE	1,000	1,100	900	800	700	600

1/ Preliminary.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1984-1989

State	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- Acres harvested --			
NEW JERSEY	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,300	3,200
Massachusetts	11,200	11,300	11,300	11,800	12,300	12,300
Wisconsin	7,400	7,500	7,900	8,100	9,100	9,200
Washington	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400
Oregon	920	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400
TOTAL ACREAGE	23,820	24,400	24,900	25,500	27,300	27,500
			-- Barrels per acre --			
NEW JERSEY	85.6	97.0	98.5	87.5	112.1	91.0
Massachusetts	148.5	149.3	160.4	122.8	151.3	147.6
Wisconsin	162.2	164.0	162.0	163.0	171.4	141.0
Washington	93.6	123.3	83.3	108.3	103.8	111.4
Oregon	89.1	90.9	102.0	118.3	118.5	131.4
AVERAGE YIELD	139.5	142.8	146.2	130.2	149.5	136.3
			-- Production (barrels) --			
NEW JERSEY	274,000	320,000	325,000	280,000	370,000	292,000
Massachusetts	1,663,000	1,687,000	1,813,000	1,449,000	1,861,000	1,815,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,230,000	1,280,000	1,320,000	1,560,000	1,300,000
Washington	103,000	148,000	100,000	130,000	135,000	156,000
Oregon	82,000	100,000	122,000	142,000	154,000	184,000
TOTAL PRODUCTION ..	3,322,000	3,485,000	3,640,000	3,321,000	4,080,000	3,747,000

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FRUIT	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED	UNIT	PRODUCTION		
				TOTAL	YEAR
Apples.....	1917	million lbs.	HIGH	196.7	1935
			low	18.7	1921
Peaches.....	1910	million lbs.	HIGH	136.0	1971
			low	1.1	1934
Blueberries.....	1929	1,000 lbs.	HIGH	37,000.0	1988
			low	231.0	1929
Cranberries.....	1900	1,000 bbls.	HIGH	370.0	1988
			low	33.0	1902
Strawberries.....	1929	1,000 cwt.	HIGH	146.0	1961
			low	18.0	1989

LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED	UNIT	INVENTORY JANUARY 1 OR PRODUCTION		
				TOTAL	YEAR
Cattle & Calves.....	1867	Head	HIGH	264,000	1880
			low	70,000	1990
Milk Cows.....	1867	Head	HIGH	155,000	1944
			low	26,000	1990
Hogs & Pigs.....	1867	Head	HIGH	258,000	1952 2/
			low	30,000	1989
Sheep.....	1867	Head	HIGH	164,000	1867
			low	5,000	1939
Chickens(all) 3/...	1924	Head	HIGH	16,038,000	1957 2/
			low	1,218,000	1983
Turkeys(raised).....	1929	Head	HIGH	384,000	1952
			low	35,000	1929
Milk.....	1924	million lbs.	HIGH	1,189	1960
			low	364	1989
Eggs.....	1925	million eggs	HIGH	2,629	1956
			low	234	1984
Wool.....	1909	1,000 lbs.	HIGH	105	1955
			low	31	1938

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurence.
2/ Inventory as of January 1 until 1957. Starting in 1958 inventory as of December 1.
3/ All chickens excludes meat chickens.

Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Summary

All cattle and calves on New Jersey farms on January 1, 1990 were estimated at 70,000 head, down 7 percent from the 75,000 head on farms a year earlier. Value per head rose to an average of $795.00, up $40.00 from the $755.00 average the previous year. Inventory value totaled $55.7 million, down 2 percent from the preceding year.

Milk cows declined to 26,000 head, off 4,000 head and beef cows decreased 1,000 head to 10,000 on January 1, 1990 compared with a year earlier. Of the all cattle and calf inventory, cows that had calved accounted for 51 percent. Heifers weighing 500 pounds or more totaled 15,000 head, 21 percent of the inventory. Of these, 12,000 were milk cow replacements, 2,000 were beef cow replacements, and 1,000 were intended for slaughter. There were 4,000 steers, weighing 500 pounds and over accounting for 6 percent of all cattle and calves. Bulls 500 pounds and over numbered 2,000 head or 3 percent of the total. Calves under 500 pounds made up the remaining 13,000 head or 19 percent. The 1989 calf crop dropped to 32,000 head, down 6 percent from the 1988 crop of 34,000 calves.

Milk production in New Jersey totaled 364 million pounds in 1989, down 8 percent from the 396 million pounds produced during the previous year. The average number of milk cows decreased at 28,000 head, down 2,000 from the average number in 1988. Milk production per cow averaged 13,000 pounds in 1989 compared with 13,200 pounds in the preceding year. The leading five milk producing counties in order of ranking were Warren, Salem, Sussex, Hunterdon, and Burlington. Value of production of milk amounted to $57.5 million during 1989, compared with $54.3 million in 1988.

All hogs and pigs on Garden State farms dropped to 30,000 head on December 1, 1989. This was down 9 percent from the 33,000 head inventory on December 1, 1988. Average value per head at $82.50 was up $10.50 from a year earlier. The total inventory value increased 3 percent to $2.5 million, compared with $2.4 million the previous year. Of the total hogs and pigs, 7 percent were for breeding and 93 percent were for market. The New Jersey pig crop amounted to 23,900, up 1 percent from 1989.

Sheep and lamb inventory numbers dropped to 14,000 on January 1, 1990, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Value per head at $115.00 was up $2.00 from the preceding year. Total inventory value of all sheep and lambs was $1.6 million compared with $1.7 million a year earlier.

Wool production dropped to 73,000 pounds, down 5 percent from the 1988 production of 77,000 pounds. Fleece weight averaged 6.6 pounds, compared with 7.0 pounds in 1987 and 1988. Sheep shorn in 1989 was 11,000 head, unchanged from the previous year. The value of wool production in 1989 dropped to 55,000, compared with 71,000 in 1988.

Egg production in New Jersey during 1989 decreased to 437 million eggs, down 10 percent from the 486 million eggs produced in 1988. Eggs per layer averaged 259 compared with the 271 egg average the preceding year. Garden State layers on farms during 1989 averaged 1.68 million, down 6 percent from 1988. During the year, New Jersey poultrymen received an average of 74.0 cents per dozen for eggs, compared with 59.0 cents in 1988. These prices reflect the average price received by egg producers for wholesale and retail sales of all sizes and grades of eggs. The value of egg production rose to $26.9 million during 1989, compared with $23.9 million during the previous year.

Sales of chickens (excluding meat chickens) increased to 1.25 million birds in 1989, up 2 percent from the 1.23 million chickens sold in 1988. The average price received in 1989 was 17.0 cents per pound, down 2.0 cents from the 1988 average of 19.0 cents. Value of sales amounted to $871 thousand compared with $935 thousand the preceding year.

New Jersey turkey production in 1989 was 100,000 birds, unchanged from the number of turkeys raised in 1988. Turkey growers received an average price of 93.0 cents per pound liveweight compared with $1.02 in the previous year. The value of production decreased to $2.37 million, down 8 percent from the $2.48 million value of production in 1988.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, 1985-1990

Item	Unit	Number or value					
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
		-- 1,000 --					
All cattle and calves	No.	102	97	90	80	75	70
Total value	$	64,260	59,655	54,900	54,000	56,625	55,650
Cows and heifers that have calved:							
Beef cows	No.	16	14	13	11	11	10
Milk cows	No.	39	38	35	31	30	26
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacements	No.	5	4	3	3	2	2
Milk cow replacements	No.	14	13	13	12	12	12
Other	No.	2	3	2	2	2	1
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	4	4	6	4	5	4
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	3	2	2	2	2	2
Steers, heifers and bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	19	19	16	15	11	13
All hogs and pigs 2/	No.	50	45	40	40	33	30
Total value 2/	$	4,100	4,140	3,560	3,120	2,409	2,475
All sheep and lambs	No.	12.0	11.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.0
Total value	$	1,296	1,232	1,610	1,560	1,695	1,610
Ewes, 1 year and older	No.	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.0	9.0	9.5
Rams and wethers, 1 year and older	No.	1.0	.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
Ewe lambs	No.	2.0	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.0
Wether and ram lambs	No.	1.0	.7	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.5

1/ Preliminary
2/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: SHEEP AND LAMBS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1985-1990

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,600	3,100	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,400
Morris	500	500	700	600	600	600
Somerset	1,600	1,500	1,700	2,000	1,600	1,100
Sussex	1,900	1,700	2,100	1,900	1,700	1,600
Warren	800	700	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	600	700	700	700	700
Mercer	600	600	600	600	700	700
Monmouth	500	500	600	700	800	800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Gloucester	400	400	500	800	800	800
Salem	800	700	600	900	900	900
Other counties	700	700	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,400
STATE	12,000	11,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	14,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1985-1990

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	17,400	16,600	16,000	13,100	12,500	12,000
Morris	1,800	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,300
Somerset	6,200	6,200	5,800	4,900	4,500	4,100
Sussex	17,000	16,500	16,500	13,300	11,800	11,500
Warren	20,000	19,000	17,500	15,200	14,500	13,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	11,000	10,500	9,500	8,500	8,000	7,300
Mercer	2,000	1,800	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,200
Middlesex	1,000	1,000	900	700	600	500
Monmouth	3,500	3,100	2,400	1,600	1,500	1,200
Ocean	1,500	1,200	700	800	800	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,700	2,500	2,000	2,400	2,200	2,000
Gloucester	3,500	3,200	3,000	2,900	2,800	2,800
Salem	13,400	13,000	12,000	12,800	12,100	11,000
Other counties	1,000	900	900	700	600	600
STATE	102,000	97,000	90,000	80,000	75,000	70,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS AND PIGS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 1, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,500	3,200	2,900	2,800	2,600	2,300
Morris	700	700	800	800	600	500
Somerset	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	900	800
Sussex	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	800	800
Warren	1,000	900	900	900	800	700
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	6,500	4,000	2,800	2,800	2,300	2,100
Mercer	800	800	900	1,000	900	800
Middlesex	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100
Monmouth	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,500	2,800	2,600
Ocean	1,800	1,800	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	600	600	700	600	500
Cape May	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,800
Cumberland	3,000	2,800	1,800	1,300	1,000	900
Gloucester	19,300	17,400	15,500	15,200	11,600	10,900
Salem	3,100	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,200	2,800
Other counties	400	400	400	600	500	400
STATE	50,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	30,000

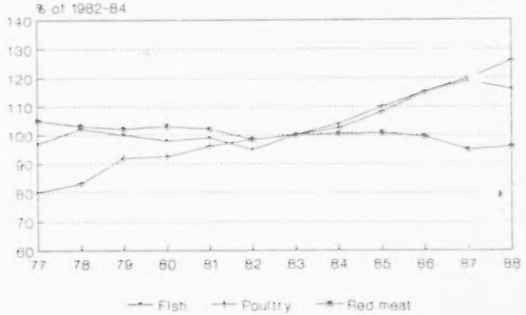
1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1984-1989

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
CATTLE AND CALVES							
Calf crop	No.	43,000	43,000	41,000	36,000	34,000	32,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	14,000	14,000	16,000	16,500	14,000	14,500
Calves	No.	24,000	30,000	28,000	29,500	24,000	24,000
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	41.50	36.60	35.90	43.20	48.50	50.00
Calves	$	60.90	59.80	61.60	76.20	93.70	99.10
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	10,865	11,435	12,537	16,752	16,282	16,721
Gross income 4/	$1,000	13,298	13,574	14,588	17,518	17,156	17,409
HOGS AND PIGS							
Pig crop	No.	34,000	29,000	38,000	31,000	23,700	23,900
Inshipments 1/	No.	50,000	40,000	33,000	21,000	27,300	20,100
Marketings 2/	No.	75,000	69,000	69,000	44,000	51,000	42,000
Price per hundredweight	$	47.40	44.70	47.60	50.50	38.70	38.00
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	7,269	5,916	5,415	2,076	1,625	1,527
Gross income 4/	$1,000	7,568	6,761	6,186	2,480	2,322	1,783
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Lamb crop	No.	9,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	200	200	6,500	3,500	4,300	13,800
Marketings 2/							
Sheep	No.	1,500	3,000	4,300	700	700	9,900
Lambs	No.	4,700	4,800	6,500	9,100	12,300	12,600
Price per hundredweight							
Sheep	$	32.60	31.00	34.90	42.40	39.40	38.00
Lambs	$	57.20	63.20	68.10	58.80	73.20	68.20
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	260	312	500	381	806	1,230
Gross income 4/	$1,000	337	431	623	619	905	1,291
WOOL							
Sheep shorn	No.	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	11,000
Weight per fleece	Lb.	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.6
Wool produced	1,000 Lbs.	61	60	62	70	77	73
Price per pound 5/	$	.68	.54	.65	.57	.92	.76
Value 5/	$1,000	41	32	40	40	71	55

1/ Does not include inshipments for slaughter. 2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state. 3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.
4/ Includes value of meat used in farm households. 5/ Does not include incentive payments.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, POULTRY AND FISH



Source: 1989 Agricultural Chartbook

NEW JERSEY: SOWS FARROWED AND PIG CROP, 1984-1989

Year	December 1/ - May			June - November			Total pig crop (1,000)
	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	
1984	2.4	7.0	17.0	2.5	6.8	17.0	34.0
1985	2.3	6.0	14.0	2.4	6.2	15.0	29.0
1986	2.4	7.6	18.0	2.6	7.8	20.0	38.0
1987	2.1	8.7	18.0	2.1	6.0	13.0	31.0
1988	2.5	5.2	13.1	1.5	7.1	10.6	23.7
1989	1.5	7.3	10.9	1.7	7.6	13.0	23.9

1/ December preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 1984-1989

Year	Cattle	Milk cow	Hog	Sheep
		-- Number of farms --		
1984	2,600	850	750	750
1985	2,500	800	700	750
1986	2,400	700	700	750
1987	2,200	550	700	750
1988	2,000	500	700	800
1989	1,900	450	750	700

NEW JERSEY: GRAIN CONCENTRATES FED DAILY TO DAIRY COWS, SPECIFIED DATES, 1984-1989

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
		-- Pounds per cow --		
1984	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.7
1985	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.4
1986	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.2
1987	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.8
1988	14.6	14.8	12.9	15.6
1989	14.2	14.7	14.4	14.8

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 1984-1989 1/

Year	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
1984	80	83	90	89	93	87	69	77
1985	84	76	86	87	82	86	77	83
1986	2/	83	75	60	61	82	78	79
1987	2/	93	95	74	87	75	91	80
1988	2/	79	99	52	41	66	83	79
1989	2/	78	92	92	91	97	96	96

1/ Condition as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys.
2/ Discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1988-1989 1/

Month	Cattle				Calves			
	1988		1989		1988		1989	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	7.2	9,239	7.7	9,863	7.0	2,459	6.7	2,164
February	7.5	9,577	6.4	8,226	7.6	2,511	7.9	2,576
March	9.7	12,425	8.5	10,742	8.2	2,650	8.4	2,796
April	7.4	9,222	6.0	7,535	7.3	2,433	6.6	2,117
May	8.9	11,284	9.8	12,244	7.4	2,445	5.8	1,888
June	8.5	10,775	7.1	8,727	7.3	2,296	4.3	1,585
July	8.4	10,629	1.4	1,707	6.8	2,045	3.9	1,381
August	9.2	11,454	1.6	1,925	7.5	2,901	3.8	1,342
September	7.5	9,412	1.5	1,820	8.4	3,256	3.3	1,197
October	8.5	10,754	1.7	2,012	9.0	3,372	4.0	1,472
November	8.1	10,278	1.7	2,124	7.4	2,660	2.9	1,047
December	8.0	10,141	1.5	1,903	8.1	2,857	3.3	1,088
TOTAL 2/.....	98.9	125,190	55.1	68,828	92.0	31,886	60.8	20,656

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1988-1989 1/

Month	Hogs				Sheep and Lambs			
	1988		1989		1988		1989	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	4.5	436	5.7	565	2.4	260	3.4	352
February	6.0	575	5.3	557	2.1	240	2.8	287
March	5.5	510	5.6	578	5.0	461	5.7	480
April	5.1	464	4.8	505	4.3	380	5.6	548
May	6.8	605	6.9	686	3.3	358	5.1	511
June	7.4	598	7.9	753	3.4	366	4.0	442
July	5.5	588	5.9	568	4.6	515	4.7	532
August	6.2	607	7.4	729	3.8	405	4.6	503
September	6.8	724	6.6	624	3.8	405	4.2	424
October	6.1	675	6.4	741	3.5	376	4.5	483
November	6.6	697	5.9	544	3.7	393	4.5	486
December	11.1	1,461	9.9	956	3.9	402	5.0	497
TOTAL 2/.....	77.7	7,940	78.2	7,807	43.7	4,560	54.2	5,545

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1984-1989

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
MILK PRODUCTION BY QUARTER							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	39,000	39,000	37,000	34,000	31,000	29,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,075	3,000	3,270	3,260	3,350	3,340
Total milk production	Million lbs	120	117	121	111	104	97
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	28,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,130	3,320	3,500	3,450	3,430	3,390
Total milk production	Million lbs	122	126	126	114	103	95
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000	29,000	27,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,000	3,240	3,300	3,240	3,280	3,150
Total milk production	Million lbs	117	123	119	107	95	85
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	39,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	29,000	26,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,950	3,180	3,230	3,250	3,240	3,350
Total milk production	Million lbs	115	121	113	104	94	87
ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION							
Average number of milk cows	Number	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	28,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	12,154	12,816	13,306	13,212	13,200	13,000
Total milk production	Million lbs	474	487	479	436	396	364
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	9	8	6	5	3	5
Sold to plants	Million lbs	450	462	456	415	381	340
Sold directly to consumers	Million lbs	15	17	17	16	12	19
Prices received for milk by farmers:							
Sold to plants and dealers (per cwt)	Dollars	13.80	13.10	12.80	13.10	13.40	15.10
Sold directly to consumers (per qt)	Cents	47.0	48.0	50.0	50.0	51.0	61.0
				-- $1,000 --			
Cash receipts from milk:							
Sold to plants and dealers		62,100	60,522	58,368	54,365	51,054	51,340
Sold directly to consumers		3,279	3,795	3,953	3,721	2,847	5,391
Total		65,379	64,317	62,321	58,086	53,901	56,731
Gross income (including home use)		65,660	64,586	62,585	58,221	54,038	56,889
Total value (including milk fed to calves)		66,644	65,392	63,112	58,760	54,312	57,521

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1984-1989

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- Average number of milk cows --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	5,100	5,000	4,400	4,100	3,500	2,900
Morris	300	300	300	300	300	200
Somerset	2,100	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,200	1,300
Sussex	7,400	7,100	6,500	5,700	5,200	4,900
Warren	9,900	9,500	8,800	8,000	7,500	6,900
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,000	3,100	2,900
Middlesex	300	300	200	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	700	700	700	600	400	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	800	700	700	800	800	800
Gloucester	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400
Salem	6,400	6,300	6,400	5,700	5,900	5,800
Other counties	400	400	400	800	700	700
STATE	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	28,000
			-- Milk per cow (lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	12,100	12,200	13,300	13,200	13,140	13,100
Morris	13,330	12,670	11,330	13,000	13,000	13,000
Somerset	11,810	12,860	13,500	13,530	13,330	12,690
Sussex	12,160	12,940	13,200	13,190	13,270	13,000
Warren	12,120	12,830	13,390	13,100	13,070	13,010
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12,400	12,770	13,500	13,300	13,230	12,830
Middlesex	11,670	12,000	13,500	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	13,290	13,140	13,000	13,500	13,250	13,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	11,250	12,430	13,000	13,000	13,130	13,250
Gloucester	11,540	13,000	13,070	13,460	13,210	13,210
Salem	12,270	13,220	13,360	13,300	13,290	13,020
Other counties	12,250	12,750	12,750	12,500	13,430	12,860
STATE	12,154	12,816	13,306	13,212	13,200	13,000
			-- Total milk production (1,000 lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	61,700	61,100	58,500	54,100	46,000	38,000
Morris	4,000	3,800	3,400	3,900	3,900	2,600
Somerset	24,800	27,000	27,000	23,000	16,000	16,500
Sussex	90,000	91,900	85,800	75,200	69,000	63,700
Warren	120,000	121,900	117,800	104,800	98,000	89,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	53,300	54,900	56,700	53,200	41,000	37,200
Middlesex	3,500	3,600	2,700	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	9,300	9,200	9,100	8,100	5,300	2,600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	9,000	8,700	9,100	10,400	10,500	10,600
Gloucester	15,000	16,500	18,300	17,500	18,500	18,500
Salem	78,500	83,300	85,500	75,800	78,400	75,500
Other counties	4,900	5,100	5,100	10,000	9,400	9,000
STATE	474,000	487,000	482,000	436,000	396,000	364,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1984-1989

Products	Quantity made					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- 1,000 pounds --			
Cheese (excludes cottage cheese)	42,063	43,394	43,375	44,455	42,821	44,404
			-- 1,000 gallons --			
Total ice cream	26,298	25,794	23,536	22,038	18,707	18,232
Ice milk	4,123	5,109	4,520	5,193	4,709	4,562
Milk sherbert	170	170	323	216	196	251
Water ices	305	617	1/	1/	1/	238
Total ice cream mix	1/	17,297	16,023	16,470	15,336	14,022
All other mix	3,411	2,746	1/	1/	1/	1/

Products	Equivalent whole milk used (1,000 pounds)					
Cheese	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Ice cream and other frozen products	432,228	436,659	399,059	378,543	322,755	315,428
Other milk products	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	838,638	858,192	818,779	804,653	728,940	737,457
Duplications	52,161	52,413	50,686	49,981	45,927	46,306
Net total	786,477	805,779	768,093	754,672	683,013	691,151

1/ Not published.

NEW JERSEY: LAYERS, EGGS PER LAYER AND PRODUCTION, BY QUARTER, 1984-1989

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
December 1/ - February							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,064	1,396	1,920	1,860	1,700	1,675
Eggs per layer	Eggs	55.45	60.89	64.53	63.27	65.79	62.91
Total egg production	Million eggs	59	85	124	118	112	105
March - May							
Average number of layers	Thousand	982	1,717	1,875	1,800	1,800	1,650
Eggs per layer	Eggs	59.06	67.56	68.36	63.94	67.25	63.94
Total egg production	Million eggs	58	116	128	115	121	106
June - August							
Average number of layers	Thousand	999	2,052	1,850	1,800	1,875	1,700
Eggs per layer	Eggs	56.06	67.25	68.26	68.08	70.01	65.60
Total egg production	Million eggs	56	138	126	123	131	112
September - November							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,168	2,084	1,885	1,725	1,800	1,725
Eggs per layer	Eggs	52.23	64.78	65.07	68.71	67.61	66.25
Total egg production	Million eggs	61	135	123	119	122	114

1/ December, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1984-1989 1/

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EGGS							
Number of layers 2/	Thou.	1,053	1,814	1,865	1,796	1,794	1,687
Eggs per layer	No.	222	261	269	264	271	259
Eggs produced	Mil.	234	474	501	475	486	437
Eggs sold	Mil.	233	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Price per dozen	Cents	88.0	65.0	73.0	63.0	59.0	74.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	17,087	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Gross income 4/	$1,000	17,160	25,675	30,478	24,937	23,895	26,948
CHICKENS							
Number raised	Thou.	962	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Number sold	Thou.	480	800	1,400	1,060	1,230	1,250
Pounds sold	Thou.	2,016	3,360	5,880	4,452	4,920	5,125
Price per pound	Cents	27.0	19.0	21.0	18.0	19.0	17.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	544	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Gross income 4/	$1,000	668	638	1,235	801	935	871
TURKEYS							
Number raised - total ..	Thou.	88	88	100	115	100	100
Pounds produced 5/	Thou.	1,901	1,883	2,130	2,576	2,430	2,440
Price per pound	Cents	93.0	93.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	93.0
Gross income 4/	$1,000	1,768	1,751	2,130	2,576	2,479	2,269
TOTAL GROSS INCOME 4/	$1,000	19,596	28,064	33,843	28,314	27,309	30,088

1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish.
2/ Average number on hand during the year.
3/ Estimates of chickens raised, home consumption of eggs and chickens, and related items have been discontinued.
4/ Includes value of production used in farm households.
5/ Includes home consumption.

NEW JERSEY: CHICKENS ON FARMS AND VALUE, DECEMBER 1, 1984-1989

Class	Number and value					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	-- 1,000 --					
All Chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,410	2,055	2,070	1,750	1,850	1,900
Hens one year old and older	440	1,255	1,020	1,070	735	550
Pullets of laying age	790	545	900	580	965	1,150
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,230	1,800	1,920	1,650	1,700	1,700
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying .	105	90	10	90	25	90
Pullets less than 3 months of age	70	160	135	5	120	105
Other Chickens	5	5	5	5	5	5
	-- $1,000 --					
TOTAL VALUE	2,750	3,802	4,037	3,850	4,533	4,845

Farm Income and Expense Summary

Cash receipts from all New Jersey commodities in 1989 totaled $659.0 million. This was a 2 percent increase from the 1988 cash receipt total of $644.6 million. The increase from 1988 was due to increases in cash receipts for greenhouse, nursery, sod products, fruit, cattle, horses, and eggs.

Receipts for field crops in 1989 totaled $60.0 million compared with $61.1 million in 1988, an decrease of 2 percent. Increases in national production of corn and soybeans resulted in lower prices for these two crops. Higher prices for New Jersey potatoes offset a decrease in production.

Income from vegetables totaled $100.7 million in 1989 compared with the 1988 value of $101.0 million. Cash receipts in 1989 for vegetables were at the same level as 1988 but below the 1987 value of $104.4 million. The reduction in 1989 was due primarily to excessive moisture conditions which affected yield and quality of the crops while the 1988 vegetable crop was affected by drought. Receipts for all processing vegetables also decreased, the result of excessive moisture. Cash receipts for miscellaneous vegetables showed a 4 percent decrease to $25.7 million from $26.8 million in 1988.

Cash receipts from all fruit totaled $68.1 million in 1989, up slightly from $67.8 million in 1988. Receipts for peaches increased $3.0 million due to higher prices which offset reduced production. Blueberry receipts were up $2.2 million due to a good crop. Cranberry receipts declined $3.4 million due to a decrease in production from a record crop in 1988. Income from apples was down from 1988 while strawberry receipts decreased $1.1 million. Most of the fruit crops were affected by the rainy growing season.

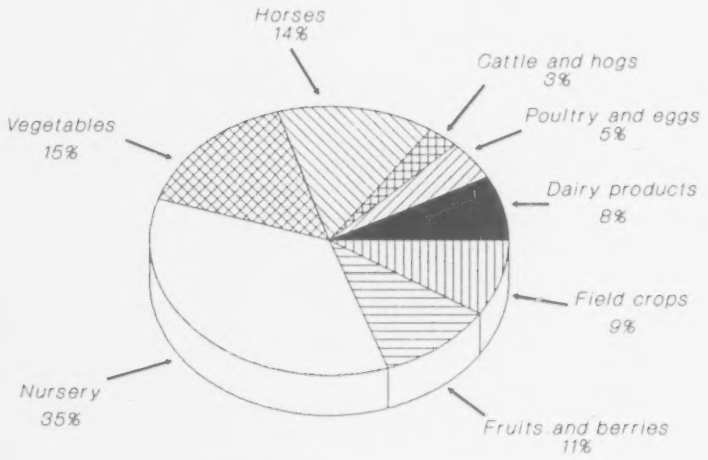
Cash receipts from livestock and poultry and their products totaled $197.3 million, up 2 percent from $192.5 million in 1988. Receipts from the equine industry, excluding purse and stake payments totaled $93.3 million, up 5 percent from the 1988 value. Dairy products was the second largest category with 1989 cash receipts of $51.3 million, down 5 percent from $53.9 million in 1988. Cash receipts from all poultry and eggs was $31.6 million, up 9 percent from 1988 while cash receipts from cattle and calves increased 3 percent from 1988 to $16.7 million in 1989.

Total production expenditures in 1989 were $519.1 million compared with $482.1 million in 1988. This increase of 8 percent was attributable to increases in all components except for feed purchased and net rent to non-farm landlords. By component, the increases between 1988 and 1989 were: livestock and poultry-$2.2 million; seed-$2.8 million; fertilizer and lime-$2.9 million; repairs and maintenance-$4.3 million; hired labor-$5.5 million; depreciation and consumption of farm capital-$4.3 million; taxes on farm property-$5.8 million; and miscellaneous expenses-$10.2 million. Decreases in operating expenses between 1988 and 1989 occurred for feed purchased, down $0.1 million, and net rent to non-farm landlords, down $1.7 million.

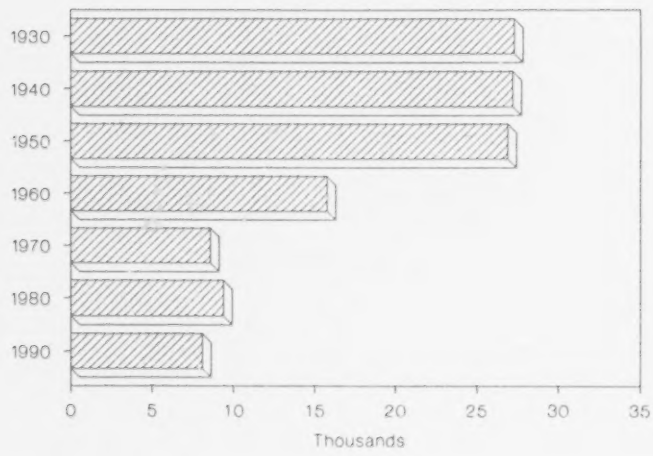
On the income side, cash receipts in 1989, at $659.0 million were up 2 percent from the 1988 total of $644.6 million. Government payments increased from $10.8 million to $21.5 million in 1989. Non-money income decreased from $64.1 million in 1988 to $62.1 million in 1989. Other farm income in 1989 was $24.7 million, up from $22.8 million in 1988. Total gross income in 1989 was $766.3 million which was up 5 percent from 1988. Total net farm income in 1989 was $247.2 million which was up slightly from $246.1 million in 1988.

The total value of New Jersey farmland and buildings was estimated at $4.17 billion on February 1, 1990. This was an increase of 2 percent from $4.09 billion a year earlier. The average value per acre was $4,737, up $93 or 2 percent from the 1988 value $4,644 per acre. This is the second highest average value per acre in the nation.

New Jersey Cash Receipts



Number Of Farms In New Jersey 1930-1990



NEW JERSEY: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1984-1989

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- million dollars --			
CURRENT FARM OPERATING EXPENSES						
Feed purchased	33.4	33.4	34.7	32.0	34.6	34.5
Livestock and poultry	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.3	6.5
Seed purchased	17.2	16.7	17.9	19.1	19.1	21.9
Fertilizer and lime	31.4	27.4	24.8	23.5	24.6	27.5
Repairs & maintenance of capital items	34.8	35.8	35.3	36.9	36.6	40.9
Hired labor	75.7	76.1	76.9	84.3	87.2	92.7
Depreciation and consumption of farm capital	112.9	113.2	98.2	90.1	89.6	93.9
Taxes on farm property	36.2	34.2	32.9	50.0	41.5	47.3
Interest on farm mortgage debt	32.1	27.6	25.5	22.5	22.9	23.5
Net rent to non-farm landlords	+2.3	+3.4	+2.3	-3.0	+1.0	-0.3
Miscellaneous	126.4	126.4	116.9	122.8	120.7	130.7
TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	507.5	499.2	470.6	483.0	482.1	519.1

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING, 1984-1989

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- million dollars --			
Cash receipts from farm marketings	538.1	586.2	577.4	628.2	644.6	659.0
Government payments 1/	7.3	4.0	6.5	11.4	10.8	21.5
Non-money income 2/	74.7	69.7	59.7	63.1	64.1	62.1
Other farm income 3/	23.8	24.2	21.4	21.2	22.8	24.7
Net change in farm inventories	+11.4	-0.5	-10.6	-8.3	-14.1	-1.0
TOTAL GROSS FARM INCOME	655.3	683.6	654.4	715.6	728.2	766.3
Farm production expenses	507.5	499.2	470.6	483.0	482.1	519.1
Realized net farm income	147.8	184.4	183.8	232.6	246.1	247.2
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	147.8	184.4	183.8	232.6	246.1	247.2

1/ Payments made directly to farm producers in connection with farm programs. 2/ Rental value of housing provided by farm dwellings and value of farm products consumed directly in farm households. 3/ Includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, etc.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Cash receipts differ slightly from those on page 85 due to method of calculation.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE, 1984-1990

Year	Value of land and buildings		Taxes levied on farm real estate		
	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Average taxes per $100 of full value $
1984	2,900	2,959	22.9	25.45	.79
1985	2,833	2,951	24.2	25.89	.73
1986	2,758	2,997	23.5	28.15	.72
1987	3,356	3,729	28.4	32.37	.87
1988	3,493	3,969	30.5	35.53	.90
1989	4,086	4,644	1/	1/	1/
1990	4,168	4,737	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Agricultural Land Values and Market Situation and Outlook Report, Economic Research Service, USDA

CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1984-1989

Commodity	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
			-- $1,000 --			
Livestock and Products:						
Eggs	17,087	25,675	30,478	24,937	23,895	26,948
Turkeys	1,768	1,751	2,130	2,576	2,479	2,269
Other poultry	1,456	2,088	2,555	2,646	2,680	2,347
All poultry and eggs	20,311	29,514	35,163	30,159	29,054	31,564
Dairy products	65,379	64,317	62,321	58,086	53,901	51,342
Cattle and calves	10,865	11,435	12,537	16,752	16,282	16,721
Hogs	7,269	5,916	5,415	2,076	1,625	1,527
Horses 2/	28,400	29,536	83,800	86,300	88,890	93,345
Other livestock	2,522	3,736	3,638	1,315	2,789	2,812
All livestock except poultry	114,435	114,940	167,711	164,529	163,487	165,747
ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	134,746	144,454	202,874	194,688	192,541	197,311
Field Crops:						
Corn	15,812	21,922	15,657	10,639	11,665	10,831
Wheat	5,222	5,437	3,259	2,830	4,572	5,058
Hay	13,061	13,933	13,417	11,672	10,311	9,548
Soybeans	24,001	22,718	18,028	16,611	21,009	20,209
Potatoes	12,804	9,044	11,017	7,254	6,553	8,036
Sweet potatoes	3,354	4,264	4,466	4,454	3,899	3,632
Other field crops	2,732	2,981	2,471	2,170	3,108	2,693
ALL FIELD CROPS	76,986	80,299	68,315	55,630	61,117	60,007
Vegetables for Fresh Market:						
Tomatoes	13,737	19,720	15,754	12,465	13,195	13,454
Sweet corn	11,300	11,206	14,054	12,204	10,354	9,487
Lettuce	6,213	4,194	5,448	4,841	5,127	4,528
Asparagus	2,127	2,473	2,326	2,090	2,261	2,432
Peppers	8,794	11,489	12,398	10,834	10,317	11,134
Cabbage	5,837	5,377	8,525	7,776	8,294	9,185
Snap beans	5,855	6,148	5,512	5,766	4,808	5,197
Cucumbers	5,088	4,914	5,475	6,618	4,637	3,749
Spinach	3,696	4,428	4,754	4,181	3,225	4,241
Escarole	2,572	3,247	3,174	3,355	2,838	3,039
Eggplant	2,765	2,876	3,792	3,305	3,287	2,803
Vegetables for Processing:						
Cucumbers for pickles	2,142	1,483	1,258	951	688	801
Snap beans	4,541	5,352	2,868	3,050	2,048	2,202
Tomatoes	6,323	6,914	3,805	4,051	3,143	2,799
Miscellaneous Vegetables	19,388	24,892	25,212	22,929	26,758	25,697
ALL VEGETABLES	100,378	114,713	114,355	104,416	100,980	100,748
Fruits:						
Peaches	14,310	25,454	23,643	17,284	19,524	22,512
Apples	14,458	12,944	14,290	14,138	7,245	6,818
Blueberries	17,980	25,688	23,216	19,053	21,350	23,585
Strawberries	2,965	3,062	2,063	2,856	2,310	1,258
Cranberries	15,097	17,696	14,755	12,628	16,687	13,259
Other fruits and berries	733	703	719	662	685	708
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES	65,543	85,547	78,686	66,621	67,801	68,140
Greenhouse, nursery and sod	161,207	160,955	166,060	206,593	221,796	232,522
Mushrooms	287	210	227	297	346	300
ALL CROPS	404,401	441,724	427,643	433,557	452,040	461,717
ALL COMMODITIES	539,147	586,178	630,517	628,245	644,581	659,028

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cash receipts for horses prior to 1986 were estimated by N.J. Division of Markets, Equine Program. After 1986, equine cash receipts were determined using results from the 1987 Equine Survey. Equine cash receipts do not include purse and stake payments ($98 million in 1986).

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1984-1989

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						CORN (dollars per bushel)						
1984	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.80	3.70	3.79	3.76	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.80	2.75
1985	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.65	2.35	2.15	2.10	2.45
1986	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.55	1.70
1987	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.80	2.05	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.95
1988	1.95	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.45	3.45	3.20	3.15	3.10	2.95	2.95
1989	3.00	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.90	2.75	2.75	2.60	2.50	2.60
						WHEAT (dollars per bushel)						
1984	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.56	3.54	3.65	3.35	3.38	3.59	3.52	3.50	3.30
1985	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00
1986	3.20	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.00	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.60	2.55	2.65
1987	2.40	2.65	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.90
1988	3.10	3.20	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.25	3.65	3.65	3.90	4.00	4.00	3.95
1989	4.00	3.90	4.05	3.85	3.95	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.80
						SOYBEANS (dollars per bushel)						
1984	7.70	7.20	7.64	7.66	8.38	7.48	6.79	6.13	5.94	5.97	6.25	5.90
1985	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.90	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.80	4.90
1986	5.15	4.95	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.75	4.70	4.55	4.70	4.75
1987	4.75	4.75	4.80	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.30	5.60
1988	5.75	5.95	5.95	6.50	7.00	9.00	9.25	8.80	8.80	7.75	7.40	7.50
1989	7.65	7.30	7.45	7.30	7.20	7.10	6.95	6.20	5.70	5.40	5.45	5.60
						POTATOES (dollars per cwt)						
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.00	7.40	7.35	6.75	6.40	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	3.60	3.80	3.95	3.75	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.95	5.70	6.25	7.40	8.50	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.85	5.75	6.40	5.90	7.50	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.25	5.60	7.70	8.55	8.65	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.75	8.40	8.60	8.10	---
						ALFALFA HAY, baled (dollars per ton)						
1984	125.00	117.00	121.00	124.00	135.00	135.00	110.00	125.00	116.00	120.00	109.00	120.00
1985	130.00	126.00	115.00	110.00	103.50	116.50	100.00	102.00	100.00	99.50	95.00	103.00
1986	102.00	115.00	105.00	115.00	110.00	120.00	124.00	129.00	127.00	121.00	116.00	120.00
1987	119.00	130.00	119.00	124.00	123.00	120.00	124.00	131.00	125.00	135.00	127.00	135.00
1988	132.00	126.00	127.00	124.00	116.00	103.00	118.00	121.00	125.00	136.00	129.00	132.00
1989	133.00	124.00	129.00	122.00	114.00	117.00	122.00	119.00	125.00	133.00	126.00	140.00
						OTHER HAY, baled (dollars per ton)						
1984	97.40	90.00	83.00	83.70	91.10	91.10	81.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	82.00	89.00
1985	96.00	96.00	90.00	85.00	83.00	94.00	84.50	80.00	78.00	79.00	74.00	90.00
1986	75.00	79.00	82.00	85.00	80.00	86.20	89.50	88.00	89.00	85.00	82.00	92.00
1987	89.00	101.00	88.50	90.00	91.00	93.00	81.00	93.00	91.00	96.00	97.00	93.00
1988	97.00	102.00	102.00	96.00	91.00	89.00	97.00	103.00	102.00	99.00	101.00	102.00
1989	102.00	97.00	95.00	96.00	93.00	90.00	87.00	99.00	95.00	98.50	102.00	104.00
						ALL HAY (dollars per ton)						
1984	107.00	100.00	96.70	98.20	107.00	107.00	91.00	99.00	99.50	100.50	91.50	100.00
1985	108.00	107.00	99.00	94.00	90.50	102.00	90.00	87.90	85.90	86.40	81.60	94.70
1986	84.70	92.00	90.30	95.80	91.00	99.00	102.00	103.00	103.00	98.00	94.00	102.00
1987	100.00	111.00	99.50	102.00	102.50	102.70	96.50	107.00	103.00	110.00	108.00	108.00
1988	110.00	111.00	111.00	106.00	100.00	94.00	105.00	109.00	110.00	112.00	111.00	113.00
1989	113.00	107.00	107.00	105.00	101.00	100.00	100.00	104.00	106.00	111.00	111.00	117.00

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1984-1989

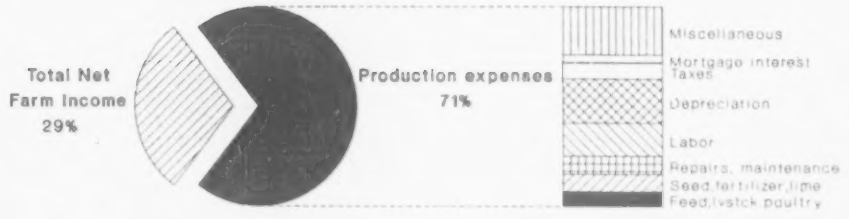
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
APPLES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1984	17.3	17.0	21.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.6	17.0	19.0	17.0	17.7	18.3
1985	16.9	17.1	19.0	16.6	20.0	20.0	13.7	30.0	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.0
1986	20.0	14.0	16.0	17.0	19.5	18.0	14.8	15.2	24.0	24.0	22.0	19.0
1987	17.5	27.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	19.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	20.0
1988	20.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	17.0	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.0	19.0
1989	20.0	19.0	21.0	24.0	23.0	20.0	21.0	25.0	24.0	26.0	24.5	23.0
PEACHES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	29.0	31.0	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.0	27.8	32.5	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.0	21.9	25.7	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	21.1	25.0	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.0	23.0	27.0	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.0	39.0	39.0	---	---	---
CATTLE (dollars per cwt)												
1984	39.30	42.90	43.50	45.90	48.20	43.70	44.20	41.10	38.30	36.80	36.50	37.60
1985	38.30	38.80	38.90	38.20	41.20	38.80	37.50	36.00	33.80	33.70	33.30	34.00
1986	34.80	36.10	36.80	35.30	36.40	36.00	36.00	35.90	36.30	33.60	36.50	36.80
1987	38.00	40.10	39.60	39.90	42.30	42.70	44.40	45.10	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.30
1988	48.00	48.60	48.80	51.90	51.00	46.60	43.80	47.30	47.20	48.50	48.00	49.70
1989	50.60	49.60	49.50	49.20	50.70	50.20	48.10	48.00	48.40	49.90	51.20	52.80
CALVES (dollars per cwt)												
1984	64.00	55.50	68.60	71.00	75.90	65.60	67.30	50.30	51.40	58.70	51.30	55.50
1985	58.60	58.00	58.30	65.10	59.40	65.00	56.90	61.00	62.30	60.20	54.50	60.20
1986	57.80	61.00	60.00	55.60	57.80	64.40	63.10	61.20	65.70	65.10	62.40	63.00
1987	61.00	66.00	68.50	61.00	77.00	80.00	77.00	82.00	86.00	85.00	86.00	82.00
1988	86.50	98.40	101.00	102.90	105.50	101.10	88.00	91.00	87.80	85.70	85.00	87.80
1989	97.50	104.90	102.00	105.00	110.20	102.80	94.10	90.60	93.00	94.10	100.90	101.40
HOGS (dollars per cwt)												
1984	50.50	47.60	42.60	49.70	43.80	47.70	49.90	52.30	45.60	42.00	45.60	47.60
1985	46.20	50.10	46.20	43.80	40.00	43.20	43.80	42.60	44.00	45.20	44.60	45.10
1986	41.60	41.90	40.80	40.30	45.20	46.10	50.20	56.50	56.80	52.50	51.80	49.00
1987	48.30	48.00	47.40	47.10	53.00	54.40	55.80	54.80	52.50	49.60	39.50	35.20
1988	38.20	42.40	35.90	39.80	40.10	43.30	37.50	39.40	37.10	33.90	34.40	38.30
1989	40.20	34.40	36.50	33.00	36.40	38.90	43.60	39.90	38.10	42.20	39.10	43.00
MILK COWS (dollars per head)												
1984	1,000	---	---	970	---	---	1,000	---	---	970	---	---
1985	960	---	---	910	---	---	940	---	---	910	---	---
1986	840	---	---	860	---	---	900	---	---	850	---	---
1987	890	---	---	910	---	---	990	---	---	980	---	---
1988	940	---	---	1,050	---	---	1,040	---	---	1,040	---	---
1989	1,040	---	---	1,050	---	---	1,070	---	---	1,100	---	---
MILK, sold to plants (dollars per cwt)												
1984	14.10	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.50	13.90	14.40	14.60	14.80	13.60
1985	14.40	14.10	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.70	13.00	13.10	13.00
1986	12.90	12.80	12.50	12.20	12.00	11.90	12.40	12.80	13.30	13.70	14.00	13.80
1987	13.90	13.60	13.00	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.70	12.90	13.30	13.90	13.90	13.60
1988	13.30	13.20	12.50	12.10	11.80	11.70	12.30	13.50	13.60	14.20	14.80	14.50
1989	15.00	14.60	14.10	13.70	13.30	13.40	14.30	15.20	16.10	16.70	17.40	15.60
EGGS (cents per dozen)												
1984	102.0	98.9	98.5	101.0	90.0	89.3	89.7	71.8	75.0	77.4	79.6	67.6
1985	56.5	61.4	59.8	56.0	60.2	65.0	75.0	66.0	65.0	72.2	73.0	78.0
1986	76.0	75.0	80.0	89.0	72.0	68.0	63.0	75.0	68.0	71.0	72.0	71.0
1987	69.0	65.0	61.0	66.0	58.0	64.0	59.0	58.0	66.0	60.0	60.0	55.0
1988	56.0	56.0	58.0	53.0	50.0	43.0	56.0	69.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	62.0
1989	65.0	65.0	81.0	78.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	72.0	85.0	80.0	85.0	85.0

UNITED STATES: PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, SELECTED ITEMS, 1984-1989

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- dollars --			
BUILDING AND FENCING MATERIALS						
Dressed boards, 1" Pine, No. 2 and better, per 1,000 bd ft	636	647	653	682	707	722
Shingles, fiberglass, mineral surface, 220 lb	27.75	26.57	25.33	23.60	23.40	23.63
Roofing, galvanized (steel) 28-29 ga per 100 sq ft	42.58	41.42	41.23	41.40	42.97	44.03
Portland cement, per 94 lb net	6.07	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.37	6.45
Concrete blocks, 8" x 8", 16" per 100	90.42	92.68	94.70	96.70	99.00	99.80
Field and stock fence, 6" stay, 32" high, per 20 rod roll	77.23	75.15	74.27	71.60	71.60	73.70
Post, steel, (line fence) each	2.78	2.73	2.59	2.47	2.48	2.61
Nails, 8D., common, per lb	.644	.647	.644	.653	.659	.670
FUELS AND MOTOR SUPPLIES						
Gasoline, regular, bulk delivery, per gallon	1.156	1.152	.936	.919	.927	1.05
Diesel fuel, bulk delivery, per gallon	1.000	.967	.756	.712	.729	.761
Truck tires, 10.00 x 20, load range F, each 1/	167.00	200.00	206.33	199.00	203.00	208.50
Spark plugs, each	1.84	1.77	1.73	1.78	1.82	1.89
Anti-freeze, permanent, per gallon	4.19	4.23	4.08	4.04	6.37	8.63
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES						
Wheel type farm tractors, 50-59 belt h.p., each	17,433	16,800	16,550	16,650	17,150	17,350
Moldboard plow, 3 bottoms, one-way, each	2,680	2,605	2,595	2,630	2,820	3,120
Farm wagon (without), less tires, each	1,030	1,060	1,050	1,130	1,180	1,220
Hand sprayer, pressure, 3-4 gal capacity, each	32.95	32.75	32.25	31.00	30.40	31.10
Nail hammer, 16 oz head, with handle, each	13.35	13.50	12.60	12.30	12.90	13.30
Adjustable end wrench, 10", each	10.90	10.95	11.07	11.25	12.00	12.50
FERTILIZER, per ton						
5-10-10	145.25	136.75	127.00	129.50	140.00	145.00
10-10-10	161.75	153.75	142.50	143.00	154.50	162.50
Ammonium nitrate, 33.5% N	197.00	187.00	167.50	155.50	168.00	184.50
Urea, 44-46% N	226.00	209.25	166.50	160.00	185.50	192.00

1/ Prior to 1985, data is for 9.00 x 20 10 ply.

Components of Gross Farm Income, 1989 and Production Expenses



NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1985-1989

Commodity Group	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- $1,000,000 --		
NEW JERSEY 1/					
Soybeans and soybean products	11.7	11.7	9.7	11.6	10.4
Fruits and preparations	5.0	5.1	6.1	8.4	9.0
Vegetables and preparations	7.3	8.9	6.9	8.0	7.1
Animals, meats and products	7.4	7.7	8.0	10.5	11.8
Dairy products	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9
Other	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.3	5.1
TOTAL	39.9	41.5	38.8	47.9	47.3
UNITED STATES					
Grains and feeds	13,276.4	9,456.1	9,000.3	12,509.3	16,653.7
Soybeans and soybean products	5,267.1	5,578.5	5,752.9	6,972.2	5,773.5
Fruits and preparations	1,200.1	1,237.0	1,466.1	1,714.1	1,800.3
Vegetables and preparations	945.8	998.2	1,175.8	1,280.5	1,545.7
Animals, meats and products 2/....	2,485.5	2,797.1	3,295.8	4,085.4	4,542.8
Poultry and products	392.8	455.3	594.3	647.4	728.2
Dairy products	413.5	430.2	490.6	535.5	474.7
Other	7,219.6	5,359.5	6,100.3	7,634.3	8,132.0
TOTAL	31,200.8	26,311.9	27,876.1	35,378.7	39,650.9

1/ The export shares for New Jersey were derived from the State's contribution to national output. They do not show actual State exports, but instead reflect the prorated stake in the national export total. 2/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts, excludes poultry.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (March/April), USDA, Economic Research Service.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 1986-1989

County	Number of certified nurseries				Acreage in nursery stock			
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989
NORTH DISTRICT								
Bergen	81	77	76	73	273.2	247.6	227.5	211.6
Essex	13	13	13	14	27.5	26.7	28.2	19.2
Hunterdon	65	66	68	69	941.2	1,003.7	1,031.5	1,081.5
Morris	60	55	54	51	228.0	227.0	264.0	167.0
Passaic	21	19	19	19	84.1	44.6	77.2	79.6
Somerset	47	43	45	45	415.2	467.0	509.2	528.8
Sussex	30	29	27	26	224.1	240.5	129.4	217.3
Union	21	21	19	18	53.3	42.8	38.3	35.5
Warren	15	15	15	17	86.6	136.1	121.6	123.8
CENTRAL DISTRICT								
Burlington	76	73	90	81	988.5	1,135.1	1,353.5	1,451.3
Mercer	45	44	47	44	460.8	501.0	579.0	531.6
Middlesex	61	62	58	59	1,278.6	1,240.8	1,280.0	741.4
Monmouth	138	135	127	124	4,587.9	4,749.1	4,528.0	4,624.0
Ocean	28	28	25	24	96.9	108.2	137.5	151.2
SOUTH DISTRICT								
Atlantic	39	39	41	37	309.3	380.9	476.9	398.3
Camden	27	29	27	19	98.8	112.0	111.5	101.8
Cape May	11	11	11	9	74.4	76.1	112.7	158.5
Cumberland	89	89	91	103	1,473.1	1,448.1	2,005.3	2,294.2
Gloucester	84	87	84	71	1,743.6	1,839.2	1,895.1	1,736.6
Salem	25	26	26	24	494.4	483.8	385.5	331.3
STATE	976	961	963	927	13,939.2	14,510.1	15,291.9	14,984.5

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND-IN-FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1925-1990 1/

Year	Number of Farms		Land-in-Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	-- number --		-- 1,000 acres --		-- acres --	
1925	29,700	6,470,600	---	---	---	---
1930	27,300	6,545,600	---	---	---	---
1935	29,400	6,813,700	---	---	---	---
1940	27,200	6,349,800	---	---	---	---
1945	27,100	5,966,750	---	---	---	---
1950	26,900	5,647,800	1,770	1,202,019	66	213
1951	26,000	5,427,600	1,740	1,203,500	67	222
1952	25,000	5,197,500	1,720	1,204,930	69	232
1953	24,000	4,983,600	1,710	1,205,740	71	242
1954	23,000	4,798,200	1,700	1,206,355	74	251
1955	21,600	4,653,800	1,650	1,201,900	76	258
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,100	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,437,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,439,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	426
1981	9,500	2,439,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	424
1982	9,500	2,406,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	427
1983	9,500	2,378,620	1,000	1,023,425	105	430
1984	9,300	2,333,810	980	1,017,803	105	436
1985	9,100	2,292,530	960	1,012,073	105	441
1986	8,800	2,249,820	920	1,005,333	105	447
1987	8,500	2,212,960	900	998,923	106	451
1988	8,300	2,197,140	880	994,543	106	453
1989	8,300	2,170,520	880	991,153	106	456
1990 2/	8,100	2,143,150	870	987,721	107	461

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975-1990 a farm is an establishment that sold or would normally have sold $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.

1954-1974 A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.

1951-1953 Estimates were "extrapolated" to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1954 definition.

1950 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than 3 acres which had sales of $250 or more were also considered farms.

1925-1949 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more.

2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION BY KINDS AND PRIMARY NUTRIENTS, 1988 1/

MIXED FERTILIZERS

Grade	Final Jul-Dec '89	Preliminary Jan-Jun '90	Year Ending Jun 30, '90	Grade	Final Jul-Dec '89	Preliminary Jan-Jun '90	Year Ending Jun 30, '90
	-- tons --					-- tons --	
0-10-40	134	342	476	14- 7- 7	532	1,286	1,818
3- 9-12	1,345	701	2,046	14- 7-14	1,023	2,926	3,949
5-10- 5	289	2,119	2,408	14-14-14	488	393	881
5-10-10	1,016	1,630	2,646	15-15-15	486	1,804	2,290
8- 8- 8	106	280	386	16- 8- 8	2,035	3,868	5,903
9- 9- 9	316	4,128	4,444	20- 3- 3	69	568	637
10- 6- 4	1,925	5,157	7,082	20- 8- 8	579	636	1,215
10-10-10	6,907	14,039	20,946	25- 3- 3	28	1,228	1,256
10-20-10	155	451	606	25- 5-10	36	176	212
10-20-20	1,266	2,462	3,728	25- 5-15	326	502	828
12- 4- 8	79	200	279	27- 3- 3	157	970	1,127
12- 6- 6	332	1,163	1,495	OTHERS 2/	28,313	52,599	80,912
				TOTAL MIXTURES	47,942	99,628	147,570

ACTUAL PLANT NUTRIENTS				
NITROGEN				
	Mixed fertilizer	6,812	13,780	20,592
	All fertilizer	10,139	19,484	29,623
PHOSPHATE				
	Mixed fertilizer	5,939	10,330	16,269
	All fertilizer	6,069	10,658	16,727
POTASH				
	Mixed fertilizer	5,075	10,337	15,412
	All fertilizer	7,567	12,934	20,501

MATERIALS

CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Nitrate	868	1,432	2,300
Nitrogen Solutions	5,411	8,763	14,174
Urea	2,468	4,388	6,856
Others	1,037	2,140	3,177
TOTAL CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	9,784	16,723	26,507
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Superphosphate	102	148	250
Others	9	390	399
TOTAL PHOSPHATE MATERIALS	111	538	649
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Chloride - (Muriate of Potash)	4,030	4,455	8,485
Others	168	858	1,026
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	4,198	5,313	9,511
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	210	4,236	4,446
Sewage and Others	4,371	3,952	8,323
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	4,581	8,188	12,769
SOIL CONDITIONERS (Includes Gypsum)	797	5,038	5,835
SECONDARY MATERIALS	104	197	301
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIALS	19,575	35,997	55,572
GRAND TOTAL - MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	67,517	135,625	203,142
FARM UTILIZATION	44,423	87,432	131,855
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	23,094	48,193	71,287

1/ Compiled by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA-NJDA from semi-annual sales reports submitted to the State Chemist by registered fertilizer firms. 2/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items.

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WEIGHT CAUGHT, 1985-1989

Seafood	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- lbs --		
Clams, surf	33,155,899	36,352,035	35,821,210	37,150,600	42,882,907
Clams, ocean quahog	28,934,190	24,072,410	24,394,870	17,537,400	27,040,260
Squid	3,297,721	5,313,401	11,860,161	9,259,200	15,298,434
Mackerel	1,858,267	4,740,596	6,294,204	8,150,100	6,667,151
Fluke	5,633,812	4,017,068	4,450,423	6,006,400	2,862,087
Whiting	8,988,263	5,899,707	4,183,129	6,095,800	8,199,093
Scup (Porgie)	3,290,819	4,146,342	4,005,173	2,940,100	2,682,166
Scallop, sea	1,754,167	2,142,791	3,451,536	3,163,700	3,986,238
Crabs, blue	2,407,268	2,682,232	2,923,768	5,110,300	5,680,268
Menhaden	2,879,766	2,453,593	2,563,163	--	2,854,361

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WHOLESALE VALUE, 1985-1989

Seafood	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			-- dollars --		
Clams, surf	18,324,990	20,[illegible]	16,564,955	17,078,590	20,028,048
Scallops, sea	8,112,416	9,497,515	13,484,68[illegible]	13,027,039	14,814,231
Clams, ocean quahog	8,693,648	7,222,440	6,929,495	5,028,471	7,827,153
Clams, hard	3,219,215	3,811,710	5,847,663	5,260,071	4,451,789
Fluke	4,961,000	4,649,627	5,715,499	7,212,198	4,137,018
Lobster	2,983,746	3,446,179	4,274,557	5,163,529	6,343,027
Tilefish	1,930,273	1,686,870	2,511,040	1,293,817	781,851
Tunas	902,284	1,974,354	2,357,483	2,134,285	3,089,969
Swordfish	1,351,248	2,222,026	2,285,272	2,578,776	2,535,045
Scup (Porgie)	1,389,877	1,802,004	2,168,446	1,519,114	1,617,885

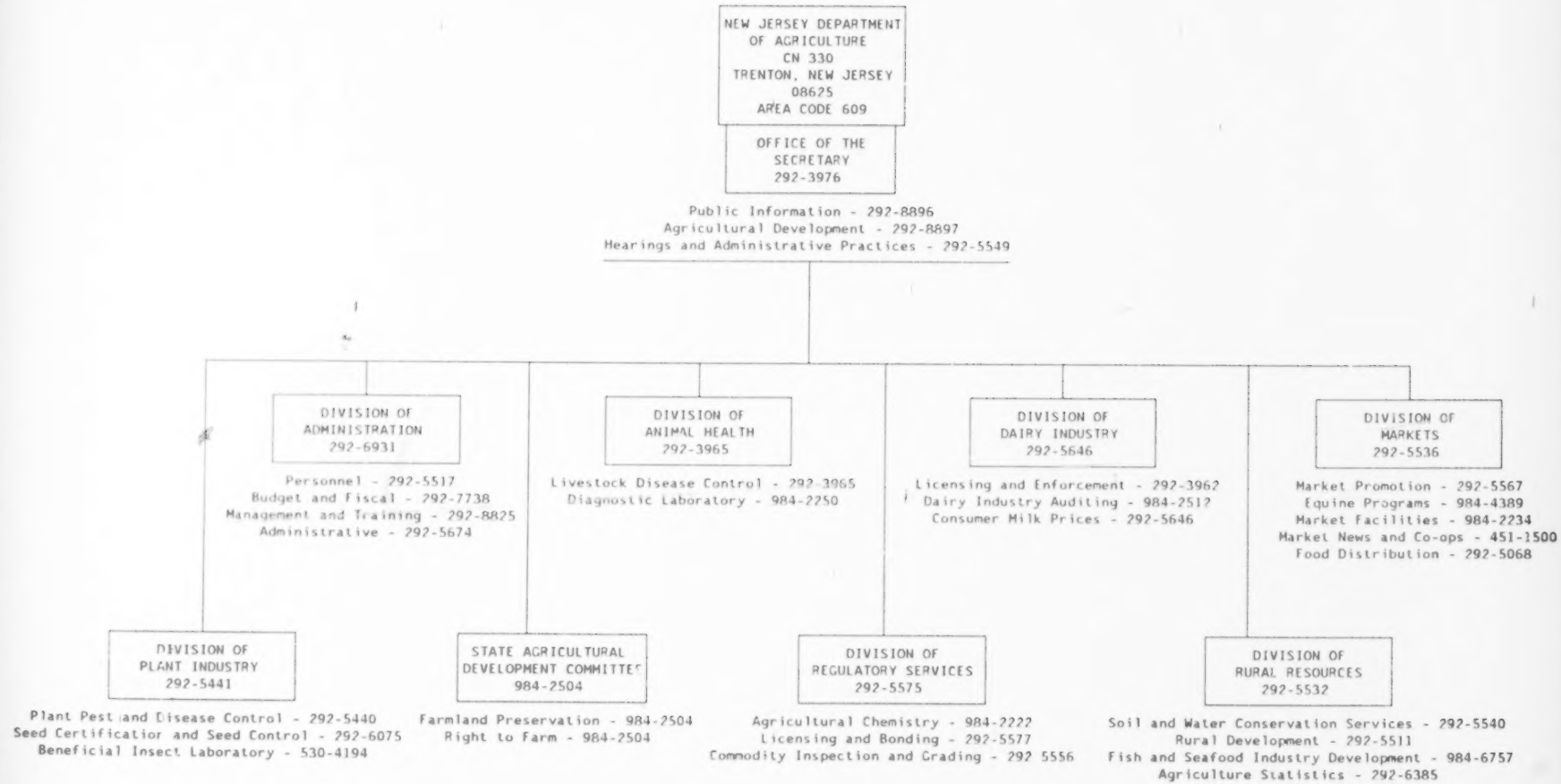
SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Reports Issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Current estimates of many data items included in this publication are available from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service at various times throughout the year. The table below indicates the months in which data are available. Current data may be obtained by calling the Agricultural Statistics Service. The six separate mailing lists are: (1) Farm Facts, (2) Weekly Weather Crop, (3) New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, (4) Farm Numbers, (5) Annual Vegetable Summary, (6) Fertilizer Report. Reports are available free of charge to farmers and agri-business firms who provide the basic data on which reports are based. Within availability constraints, a copy of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics is available to New Jersey residents without charge. An order form may be obtained by calling (609) 292-6385 or by writing the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, CN-330, Trenton, NJ 08625.

REPORT 1/	ANTICIPATED RELEASE FROM TRENTON				
FIELD CROPS:					
BARLEY, RYE AND OATS	Jan	April	July		
CORN	Jan	July	Aug		
SOYBEANS	Jan	July	Aug		
WHEAT	Jan	May	July		
POTATOES	Jan	April	July	Aug	
SWEET POTATOES	Jan	May	Aug	Sept	Oct
GRAIN STOCKS	Jan	April	July	Oct	
HAY	Jan	April	July	Aug	
FRUIT AND BERRIES:					
APPLES	Jan	July	Aug	Oct	
PEACHES	Jan	June	July	Aug	
BLUEBERRIES	July	Oct			
CRANBERRIES	Jan	Aug			
STRAWBERRIES	April	June	Sept		
VEGETABLES:					
SWEET CORN AND TOMATOES	July	Dec			
LETTUCE	April	Oct	Dec		
PROCESSING VEGETABLES	Mar	June	July	Sept	Dec
WEEKLY DIGEST	Weekly: April through October				
ANNUAL SUMMARY	January				
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY:					
MILK PRODUCTION	Jan	April	July	Oct	
EGG PRODUCTION	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER	January through December				
LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES	January				
COLD STORAGE	January through December				
FARM PRICES AND INCOME:					
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	January through December				
CASH RECEIPTS AND FARM INCOME	September				
FERTILIZER	June and November				
MUSHROOMS	August				
NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS	August				
FLORICULTURE	April				
NJ AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDES COUNTY DATA)	November				

1/ Most reports contain only New Jersey statistics.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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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